Thacher

CS
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.T367
1978
v.6

HERALDIC DESCRIPTION

cross moline *argent;* on a chief *d'or*, three grasshoppers, proper.

: A grasshopper, proper, resting on a helmet, visor closed.

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Thomas[3] Thacher
1620-1678
Boston Branch
Progenitors and Descendants
Summary
Volumes 1-3-4-5
Generations One To Thirteen

Thomas[3]Thacher
1620-1678
Boston Branch
Progenitors and Descendants
Summary
Volumes 1-3-4-5
Generations One To Thirteen
Compiled By
Elwood James[11]Thacher
1907-
Winter Haven, Florida
1980

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Thomas[3] Thacher
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Boston Branch
Progenitors and Descendants
Summary
Volumes 1-3-4-5
Generations One To Thirteen

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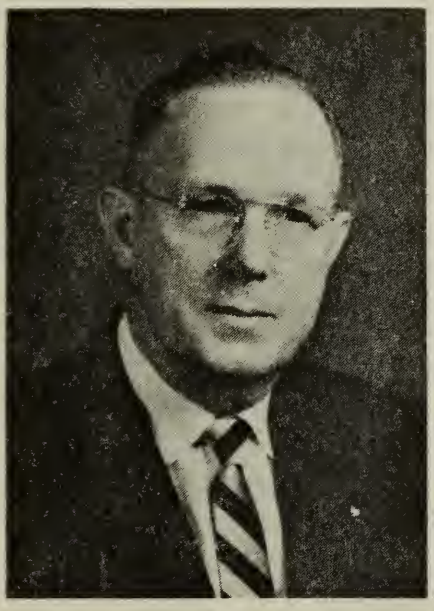
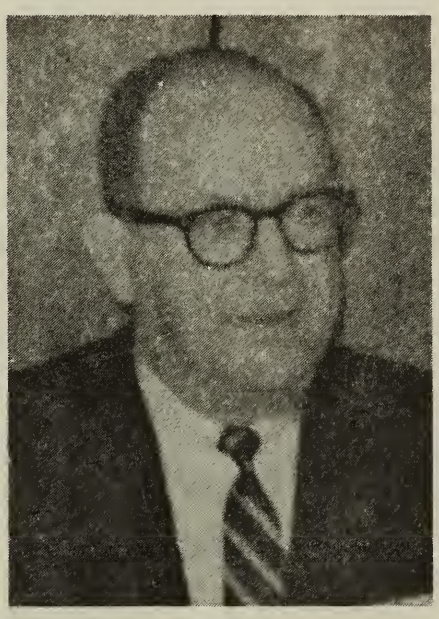
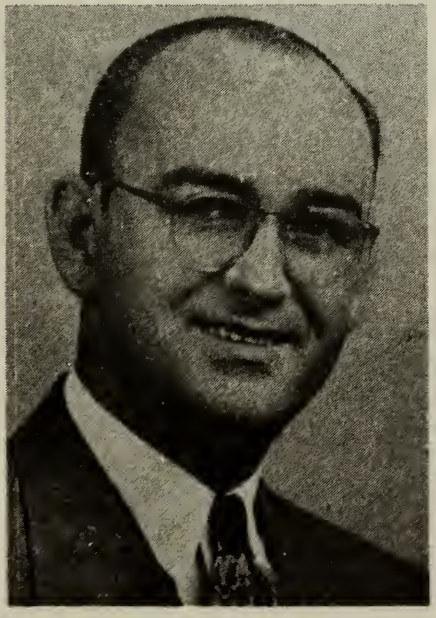
Dedicated to William Peter[10] Thacher's four sons Elwood James[11], Sheldon William[11], Clifford James[11], Merlyn James[11], all born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. William Peter[10] Thacher and his four sons are direct descendants of Peter Thacher of Queen Camel, England, who was born in 1545, four hundred and thirty four years ago. Thomas[1] Thacher, a descendant of Peter[2] and Peter[3] Thacher, was born in Milton Clevedon, England, in 1620, and came to America on the ship "JAMES" with his uncle Anthony[2] Thacher in 1635. See Volume One, page 202.



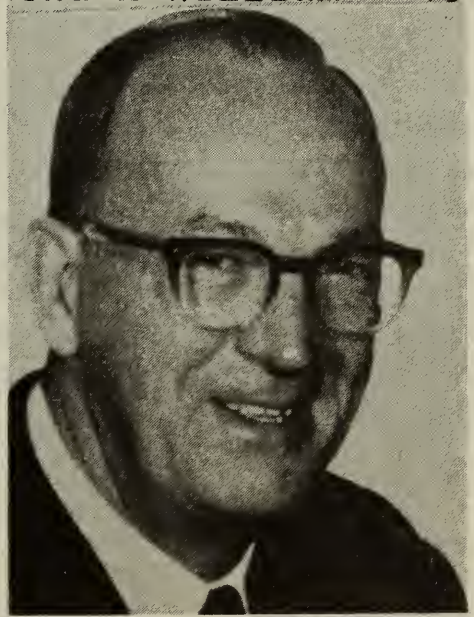
Elwood James[11] - 1907



Sheldon William[11] - 1912



Clifford James[11] - 1914



Merlyn James[11] - 1918

PREFACE

Rev. Thomas[3] Thacher was the son of Rev. Peter[2] Thacher, rector of St. Edmonds, Salisbury, County Wilts, England, born May 1, 1620, before his father was inducted into office. The family was probably originally from Somersetshire. He came to America with his uncle Anthon[2] Thacher, 1588-1667, in the Ship "James" from Southampton, England. They landed in New England June 4, 1635.

Rev. Thomas[3] Thacher after landing in New England went to Ipswich with his uncle and other friends. He prepared for his profession under the Rev. Charles Chauncy, who was subsequently president of Harvard College, was equally celebrated as a devine and a physician. Thomas[3] Thacher received instructions in both of these professions. His good sense, united with a general acquantance with the science of the day, acquired for him a great reputation as a physician, and, to complete his honors, Mather asserts that he composed a Hebrew Lexican, so compressed that within one sheet of paper he had given every considerable work in the language.

Rev. Thomas[3] Thacher moved to Boston, Massachusetts, in 1667. On August 4, 1667, he became a member of the First Church of Boston. He preached occasionally in the town and elsewhere but for the most part was a practicing physician. He later issued a tract on "The Small Pocks or Measels" the first medical document published in America. A copy of which can be found in the Memorial History of Boston Vol. IV p. 536.

INTRODUCTION

Boston Branch Thacher's Progenitors and Descendants

A compilation of Thomas[3] Thacher, 1620-1678, his progenitors to 1545, and a direct line of descendants to James Peter[9] Thacher, 1849-1920, and his descendants to 1973, is noted here. Chart pages showing direct line families and lineage is included in each volume.

Volume One: Thomas[3] Thacher
1620-1678
Boston Branch
and
Progenitors
(Peter[1], Peter[2], Thomas[3])

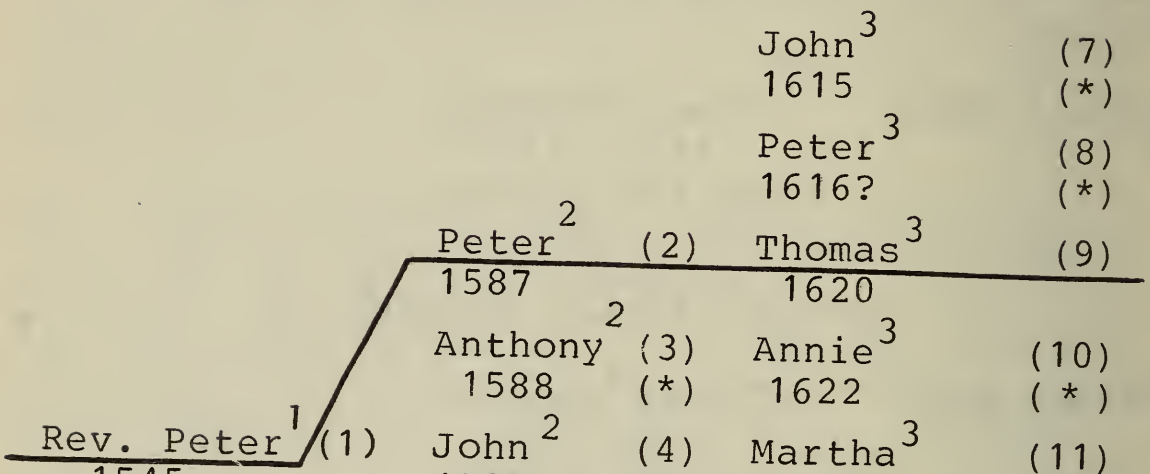
Volume Two: Thomas[3] Thacher
1620-1678
Boston Branch
Progenitors and Descendants
Reference Index

Volume Three: Thomas[3] Thacher
1620-1678
Boston Branch
Descendants
(Ralph[4], Peter[5], John[6])
(Peter[7], Peter[8], James Peter[9])

Volume Four: Thomas[3] Thacher
1620-1678
Boston Branch
Descendants
(James Peter[9] Descendants)

Volume Five: Thomas[3] Thacher
1620-1678
Boston Branch
Descendants
(Ralph[10] and William Peter[10] Descendants)

Thacher Families
Boston Branch
Rev. Peter[1] 1545, Rev. Peter[2] 1587



(1) Reference Index
Identity Number

(*) See Yarmouth Genealogy
Thacher-Thatcher Families

Thacher Families
Boston Branch
Rev. Thomas[3] 1620, Rev. Ralph[4] 1648

John[3] 1615	(*)			Thomas[5]	(93)
Peter[3] 1616?	(*)			Elizabeth[5] 1672	(94)
Thomas[3] 1620	(9)	Thomas[4] 1644	(10)	Ann (a)[5] 1673	(95)
Annie[3] 1622	(*)	Peter[4] 1651	(11)	Ruth[5] 1675	(96)
Martha[3] 1623	(*)	Ralph[4] 1648	(12)	Rodolphus[5] 1677	(97)
Elizabeth[3] 1625	(*)	Elizabeth[4] 16--	(14)	Lydia[5] 1679	(98)
John[3] 1627	(*)	Patience (Kemp) (adopted)		Mary[5] 1681	(99)
Samuel[3] 1635	(*)			Ann (a)[5] 1683	(100)
Paul[3] 1638	(*)			Peter[5] 1686	(23)
Barnabas[3] 1640	(*)				

(*) See Yarmouth Genealogy
Thacher-Thatcher Families

Thacher Families
Boston Branch
Peter[5] 1686, John[6] 1739

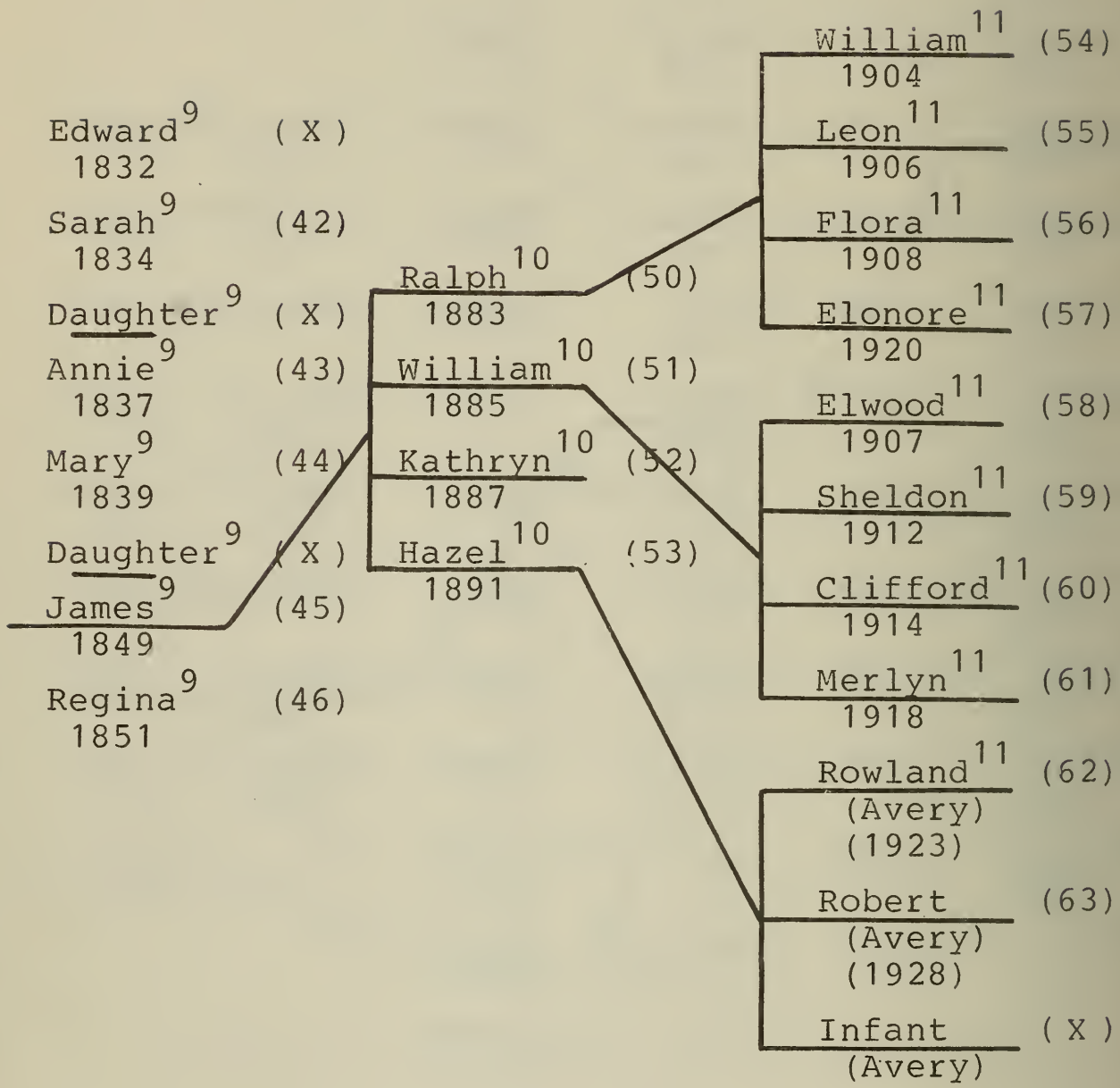
		Peter[6] 1716	(120)		
		John[6] 1719	(121)	Abigail[7] 1766	(X)
Thomas[5] 1670	(93)	Lydia[6] 1720	(122)	Jared[7] 1768	(151)
Elizabeth[5] 1672	(94)	Joseph[6] 1722	(123)	Peter[7] 1770	(27)
Ann(a)[5] 1673	(95)	Abigail[6] 1725	(124)	John[7] 1771	(X)
Ruth[5] 1675	(96)	Ruth[6] 1727	(125)	James[7] 1773	(152)
Rodolphus[5] 1677	(97)	Rodolphus[6] 1729	(126)	Lydia[7] 1776	(153)
Lydia[5] 1679	(98)	Samuel[6] 1730	(127)	Abigail[7] 1778	(154)
Mary[5] 1681	(99)	Josiah[6] 1733	(128)	Paulina[7] 1780	(155)
Ann(a)[5] 1683	(100)	Jared[6] 1735	(129)	John[7] 1783	(156)
Peter[5] 1686	(23)	Ebenezer[6] 1738	(X)	Jesse[7] 1785	(X)
		John[6] 1739	(25)	Nancy[7] 1787	(157)
		Rodolphus[6] 1742	(130)		

(X) died young

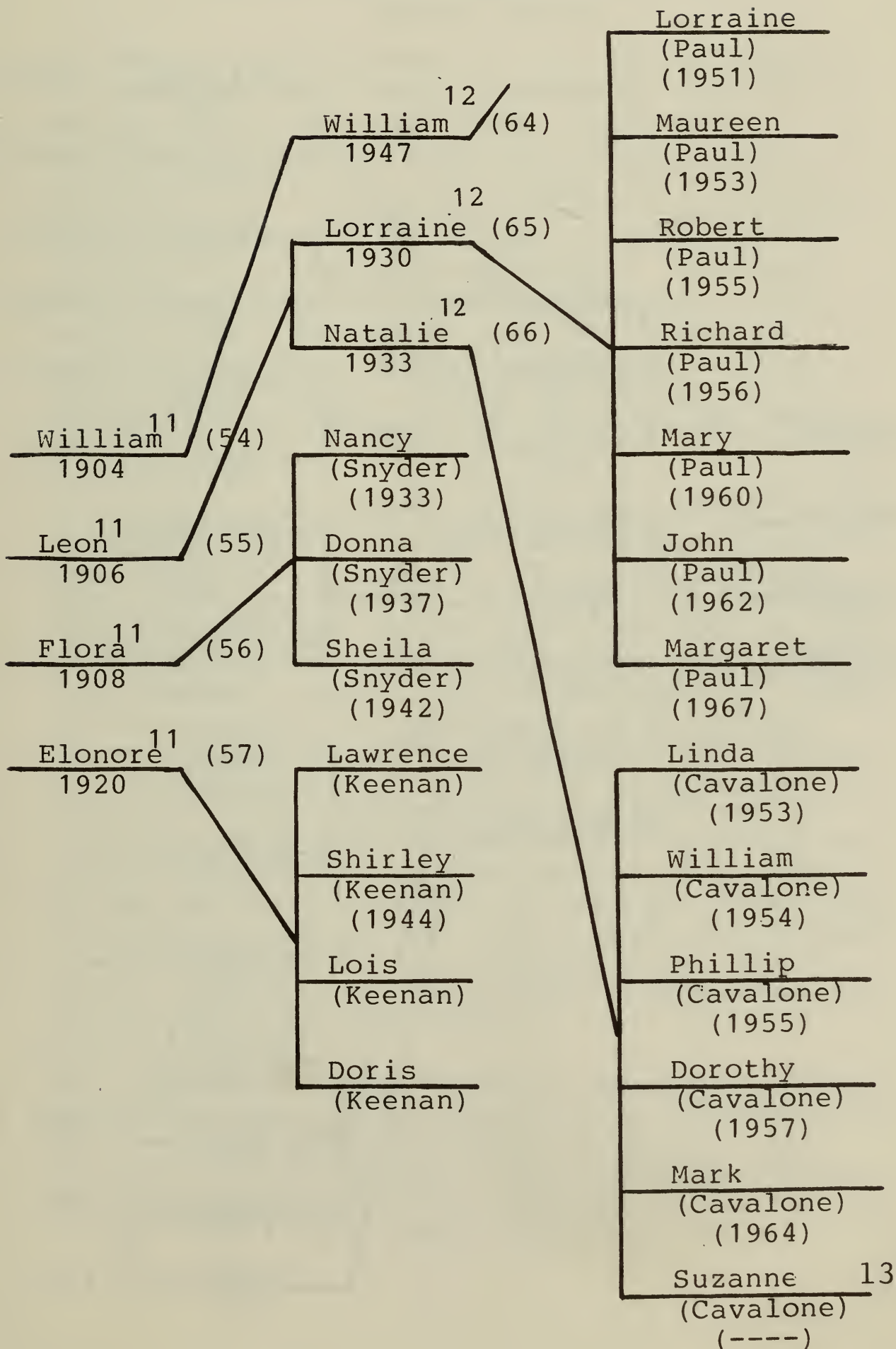
Thacher Families
Boston Branch
Peter[7] 1770, Peter[8] 1808

		Augustus[8] 1796	(264)		
Abigail[7] 1766	(X)	Emeline[8] 1798	(265)		
Jared[7] 1768	(151)	Nancy[8] 1800	(266)		
Peter[7] 1770	(27)	Sheldon[8] 1802	(29)	Edward[9] 1832	(X)
John[7] 1771	(X)	Abigail[8] 1804	(267)	Sarah[9] 1834	(42)
James[7] 1773	(152)	Lucy[8] 1806	(268)	Daughter[9]	(X)
Lydia[7] 1776	(153)	Peter[8] 1808	(31)	Annie[9] 1837	(43)
Abigail[7] 1778	(154)	Elizabeth[8] 1810	(269)	Mary[9] 1839	(44)
Paulina[7] 1780	(155)	Apphia[8] 1811	(270)	Daughter[9]	(X)
John[7] 1783	(156)	Thomas[8] 1815	(30)	James[9] 1849	(45)
Jesse[7] 1785	(X)	George[8] 1817	(32)	Regina[9] 1851	(46)
Nancy[7] 1787	(157)	John[8]	(X)		
		Charles[8]	(X)		

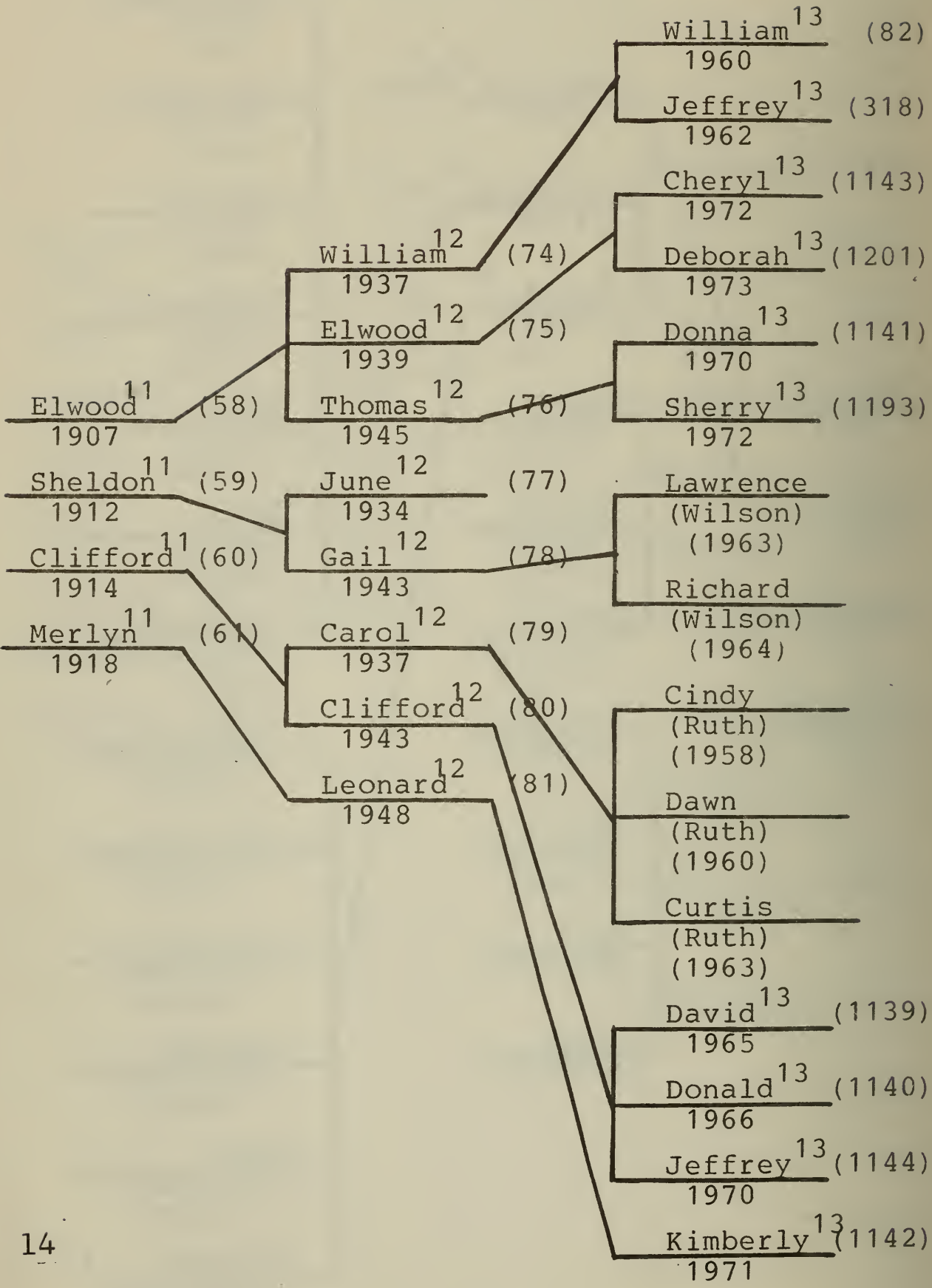
James Peter[9] Thacher
1849-1920
Descendants
Boston Branch



James Peter[9] Thacher
1849-1920
Descendants
Boston Branch



James Peter[9] Thacher
1849-1920
Descendants
Boston Branch



ENGLISH ORIGIN OF THE THACHER FAMILY

In seeking to trace backward to the place of origin of the Thacher-Thatcher family, represented in America by the descendants of Antony[2] Thacher of Yarmouth, Massachusetts, and his nephew, Rev. Thomas[3] Thacher of the third or Old South Church, Boston, Massachusetts, we are guided by unquestioned evidence to Somersetshire, England, and there we are brought to a stand-still as far as positive evidence is obtainable. It has been noted as impossible to trace the progenitors of this branch of the family further back than a positive ancestor, Rev. Peter[1] Thacher, who resided in Queen Camel, Somerset County, England, and who was vicar of St. Barnabas' Church there from 1574 until his death in 1624.

This positive ancestor, Rev. Peter[1] Thacher, was installed as vicar of St. Barnabas' Church at Queen Camel on December 4, 1574, as will be seen in his detailed genealogical record. The laws of the Church of England at that time required that a candidate for orders in the church should be over twenty-three years of age to be ordained a deacon, and also decreed that he could not be ordained a full priest until two years thereafter. Assuming therefore that the Rev. Peter[1] Thacher was installed as Vicar of Queen Camel shortly after his taking his orders as a priest, he must have been at least 25 years previous to that date, or in 1549 at the latest, and probably a few years earlier. This fixes the earliest date to which we can trace the family, somewhere between 1545 and 1549. We are still left in doubt as to what was the place of residence of Rev. Peter[1] Thacher previous to his installation at Queen Camel, nor have we located his birth place.

By an examination of the records of the various parishes of Somersetshire, and the transcripts of these Registers in the Diocesan Registry at Wells, in Somerset, and also of the prorate records of that county, we perceive that during the period of the incumbency of the Vicarage of Queen Camel by Rev. Peter[1] Thacher (as well as

previous thereto, and subsequent thereto, through the 17th century), there were many Thachers living in Somerset County, some of whom may have been his progenitors or at least his relatives. However, owing to the fact that the parish registers (and Diocesan transcripts of the same) of the various localities in which these various Thachers lived, are very imperfect and in some cases non-existent covering the latter half of the 16th century, and also due to the fact that the probate records of Somerset County covering that same period, are also lacking or very imperfect, it has been impossible to connect Rev. Peter[1] Thacher of Queen Camel indisputably with any genealogical antecedents in Somerset, Dorset, Wilts, or Berks, contiguous counties, in which there existed at that time a numerous settlement of Thachers. Nor has it been possible to definitely establish his genealogical connection with the Sussex Thatchers, with whom he was undoubtedly connected, as shown previously that his descendants made use of the same armorial insignia as did the Thatchers of Sussex.

Thomas[3] Thacher of Old South Church, Boston, Massachusetts, is known to have been the son of Rev. Peter[2] Thacher of St. Edmund's Church, Salisbury, England, and he is also known to have been the nephew of Antony[2] Thacher of Yarmouth, Massachusetts.

Antony[2] Thacher of Yarmouth, Massachusetts is known to have been at one time a curate under his brother, Rev. Peter[2], in St. Edmund's, Salisbury. We therefore have two brothers, Rev. Peter[2] and Antony[2], located together in Salisbury previous to 1635. Antony[2] as late as 1634, and Rev. Peter[2] until his death, 1640-1. The ordination papers of Rev. Peter[2] Thacher, both as deacon and as a priest (copies of which will be found under his specific record) state that he was born in Queen Camel, Somerset County, England, and it is a fair inference that his brother, Antony[2], was also born there, as in those days children were more likely to be born at home. We find that Antony[2] Thacher's daughter, Edith[3], was baptized at St. Barnabas' Church, Queen Camel, February 7, 1621-2, by Rev. Peter[1] Thacher, vicar of the parish. This is the same Edith[3] who was drowned in the historic shipwreck of

Antony[2] Thacher off the Massachusetts coast, August 15, 1635. This St. Barnabas' Church over which the Rev. Peter[1] Thacher was vicar, and it is more than probable that Antony[2] Thacher was a curate there under his father up to the time of Rev. Peter[1] Thacher's death in 1624, as he was likewise a curate subsequently under his brother, Rev. Peter[2] Thacher, at St. Edmund's, Salisbury.

Rev. Peter[2] Thacher of St. Edmund's, in his will dated February 1, 1640-1, leaves a bequest to his brother, John[2] Thacher, whose place of residence is not mentioned in said will. We find a John Thacher living in Queen Camel at that time, and who survived Rev. Peter[2] Thacher of Salisbury. This John Thacher of Queen Camel died between February 21 and February 25, 1653, as on the former date he made his will and on the latter date he was buried in St. Barnabas' Church, Queen Camel, under the middle aisle of said church. This John Thacher of Queen Camel left a widow, Rebecca, who in her will dated August 20, 1662, specifically directs that she "be buried in the parish church (St. Barnabas') of Queen Camel, by my late husband and his relatives. She was so buried on December 11, 1662, and the fact is recorded on the same slab in the middle aisle of church that marks her husband's resting-place. Affixed to her will there is a wax impression of a seal bearing the arms of the Thachers of Presthawes, Sussex, England, which gives positive proof of the existence of a connection existing between the Somerset and Sussex Thachers. Again Peter Thacher, son of the above John Thacher, and of Rebecca his wife, in his will, dated November 24, 1669, directs that he "be buried in the parish church of Queen Camel, near the place where my late deceased father was buried." This Peter Thacher was buried as directed December 9, 1669, and his resting-place is recorded on the same slab with that of his father and mother, the mother stating that she was to be buried "near her husband and his relatives." What is more likely than that Rev. Peter[1] Thacher, vicar of St. Barnabas' Church, Queen Camel, 1574-1624, was the father of this John Thacher of Queen Camel, and that hence this John Thacher was the brother,

John[2] Thacher, mentioned in the will of Rev. Peter[2] Thacher of St. Edmund's, Salisbury. A close scrutiny of the existing register and probate records of Somerset reveal no other John Thacher living 1640-1 (the date of Rev. Peter[2] Thacher's will) who could have been the brother of Rev. Peter[2] Thacher, which fact strengthens the circumstantial evidence that they were brothers. Moreover the connection by birth of Rev. Peter[2] Thacher of St. Edmund's with Queen Camel, and his subsequent incumbency, 1616-1622, of the vicarage of Milton-Clevedon, Somerset, a parish only twelve (12) miles from Queen Camel, and the fact that the John Thacher who lived at Queen Camel, and the fact that the John Thacher who lived at Queen Camel survived Rev. Peter[2] Thacher of St. Edmund's, and hence would be a proper beneficiary under the latter's will, made February 1, 1640-1, render it circumstantially indisputable that this John Thacher of Queen Camel was the brother John[2] Thacher mentioned in the will.

The Diocesan transcript of the Parish Register of Queen Camel (very incomplete, the earliest date of which is 1601) gives the following record signed by Peter Thacher, Vicar, viz:

> "August 3, 1602 Giles, son of Peter Thacher, was buried."

This entry establishes the fact that Rev. Peter[1] Thacher, vicar of Queen Camel, was married and had a son, Giles, and being married there is nothing inconsistent with our foregoing argument that this Giles was the brother of Rev. Peter[2], Antony[2], and John[2] Thacher. Without a record on the birth of Giles[2] Thacher we have no means except by inference, of establishing it. Rev. Peter[2] Thacher was born 1687-8, as is shown by his matriculation papers and his ordination papers. Antony[2] Thacher is known to have been born in 1688-9. As he was a curate under his brother, it is fair to assume that he was younger than Rev. Peter[2] Thacher, and it is authoritatively stated that he was about 80 years old when he died in 1667. A John Thacher matriculated at Queen's College, Oxford, from Somerset October 19, 1604, son of a clergyman, at the age of 13, hence he was born in 1690-1, and it is assumed this

John Thacher of Oxford to be John[2] Thacher of Queen Camel, a younger brother of Rev. Peter[2] and Antony[2]. Giles[2] Thacher was probably a still younger brother who died while still a youth of not more than 10 years of age. Thomas[2] Thacher lived and died in Queen Camel; his date of birth we have no record of and we record him as the youngest son; however, as the parish and Diocesan transcripts of records of Queen Camel give no records previous to 1601, and as his birth is not recorded subsequent to that date, he may have been born previous to that date, and hence his position as regards date of birth among these children may be in error. He married at Queen Camel, September 20, 1621, Marie Lokier, the marriage record being entered in the Diocesan transcript of Queen Camel parish register at Wells and the entry signed by Peter Thacher, vicar. Administration on his estate was granted November 7, 1650, to Marie Thacher his widow; hence he died previous to that date. This same Marie Thacher was witness to her brother-in-law John[2] Thacher's will February 21, 1653.

There is not one single item of positive evidence inconsistent with the hypothesis that these five ___ Rev. Peter[2], Antony[2], John[2], Giles[2], and Thomas[2] Thacher, were all sons of the same father.

The next question in sequence is, who was the father of these five children? It is recorded that Giles[2] Thacher was the son of Peter Thacher in the Diocesan transcript of Queen Camel Register at Wells. The only Thacher whatever, and more emphatically the only Peter Thacher living at Queen Camel at the time covered by the births of these five children, of whom we have absolute record, is Rev. Peter[1] Thacher, vicar of Queen Camel Parish Church from 1574 to 1624. Therefore, in the absence of the positive evidence of Queen Camel parish register which does not exist, to cover that period (the earliest date in existing register being 1629) and the Diocesan transcript of same not extending back of 1601, we think that the circumstantial evidence of the birth of Rev. Peter[2] Thacher at Queen Camel; the residence of his brother, Antony[2] Thacher there in 1621; the mention of a brother John[2] Thacher in Rev. Peter[2] Thacher's will in 1640-1, which brother, John[2] Thacher, we have shown to have been

living at that time in Queen Camel; the burial of this John[2] Thacher and his wife and child (Rebecca Thacher and Peter[3] Thacher) in the church at Queen Camel, the two latter buried near this same John[2] Thacher and his relatives; the residence, death and burial of Giles[2] Thacher at Queen Camel; and the residence and death of Thomas[2] Thacher at Queen Camel; taken together with the fact that Rev. Peter[1] Thacher was the incumbent vicar of that parish from 1574-1624;-- all of these facts we hold point to the inevitable conclusion that Rev. Peter[1] Thacher, vicar of St. Barnabas' Church at Queen Camel from 1574-1624, was the father of these five children; and that as vicar of said church he was probably buried there himself, although we have no record of the fact, nor is his grave so marked that we can distinguish it. The now unmarked graves of Rev. Peter[1] Thacher and his wife and that of his son, Giles[2] Thacher, being the graves of the "relatives" near whom Rebecca Thacher (widow of John[2]) requests in her will of August 20, 1662, to be buried near unto. We venture to assume that as children of the deceased Vicar, Rev. Peter[1] Thacher, the right of burial in St. Barnabas' Church was probably inherited by them all or at least for such reason it was conceded to John[2] Thacher and his wife and child.

The non-existence of the Parish Register of St. Barnabas' Church, Queen Camel, from 1574 to 1624 is the link that is lacking which would render this chain of overwhelming circumstantial evidence positive proof.

All Thacher genealogists who have studied this problem have at some time in their research inclined to the belief that the Rev. Peter[1] Thacher of Queen Camel was the father of Peter[2], Antony[2], John[2], Giles[2], and Thomas[2] Thacher. The only fact that has ever shaken this belief is that in the Register of Martriculation at Oxford, in the entry of the name of Peter[2] Thacher, he is described as "plebei filius;" ie. one of the humbler classes of life, instead of being entered as son of a cleric, or priest of the Church of England, as he undoubtedly was. The argument being that if this Peter Thacher of Oxford had been the son of the Vicar of Queen Camel he would not have entered his name in the register of Queen's College, Oxford as

"plebei filius," but as son of a clergyman. Those who advanced this argument against Rev. Peter[1] Thacher of Queen Camel being the father of the Peter Thacher who matriculated at Queen's College, Oxford, May 6, 1603, did so before the ordination papers of Rev. Peter[2] Thacher of St. Edmund's, Salisbury, had been discovered. The discovery of these ordination papers, which state Queen Camel to have been the place of his birth, seem to emphatically refute the force of such argument in the face of the strong array of circumstantial evidence in favor of such parentage.

It is a well known fact, admittedly by English antiquarians, that it was by no means unusual for students at that period in entering their names for matriculation at Oxford to under-rate the social status of their parents in order to avail themselves of lower matriculation and other college fees, which fees were arranged upon a sliding scale dependent upon the more or less prominent social standing of the student's parents.

What more natural then than for Peter[2] Thacher to enter his name on the college rolls as "plebei filius." He was, in fact, the son of a poor country vicar of a parish of strong Puritan tendencies; and his father was undoubtedly in very moderate circumstances, which obliged him to strain every point to enable him to send his son to college at all. This son Peter[2] enters Queen's College, May 6, 1603; and on July 19, 1603, he transfers from Queen's College to Corpus Christi College, in the same university. Subsequently, on October 19, 1604, John[2] Thacher, from Somerset, brother of Peter[2] Thacher, matriculates at Queen's College, Oxford; and he is described upon the register as son of a clergyman. It is this fact of Peter[2] Thacher being entered a "plebei filius" and John[2] Thacher being entered as a son of a clergyman that has lead some to argue that the two could not have been sons of the same parents. It has been circumstantially proved that Peter[2] Thacher, from Somerset, of Queen's College and of Corpus Christi College in 1603, and subsequently vicar of Milton Clevedon, Somerset, and thereafter rector of St. Edmund's Church, Salisbury, was a brother of John[2] Thacher from Somerset and of Queen's

College, 1604, and subsequently until his death residing in Queen Camel, Somerset. The description of John[2] Thacher on the matriculation register as son of a clergyman proves him to have been son of Rev. Peter[1] Thacher of Queen Camel, who was the only Thacher priest of the English church in Somerset at that time. The fact of one entering as plebei filius and the other as son of a clergyman is simply a matter of each one's personal temperament and the individual discretion on the part of the one who gave the information at the time of matriculation (either the parent or the son himself). Rev. Peter[2] Thacher was strongly imbued with Puritan ideas, and would doubtless have had, even at that early period in his career, sentiments antagonistic to the accidental advantages of birth, and may have taken the opportunity to emphasize these views. John[2] Thacher, his brother, was undoubtedly less of a Puritan in his view of life than Rev. Peter[2] Thacher, as is shown subsequently in the spirit of his son, Peter[3] Thacher of Queen Camel, who in his will, dated November 24, 1669, describes himself as a gentleman, a descriptive distinction assumed by no other of the Thachers of Somerset of that period. The difference of personal individuality of the two brothers would fully account for their different self-descriptions on the college register. Moreover, both descriptions were equally true; as, although Rev. Peter[1] Thacher of Queen Camel was a clergyman, yet he was also of a lowly order in the social scale, and his sons could with perfect propriety call themselves either "plebei filius" or son of a clergyman, as either one or the other might elect. Again, possibly a betterment in worldly circumstances in 1604 as compared with those of 1603, may have placed the parent in such a condition that in the latter year he may have been able to better afford the increased fees attendant upon his son John[2] Thacher entering in the register as son of a clergyman.

It is upon the above stated premises that Rev. Peter[1] Thacher of Queen Camel is considered the most remote known ancestor to whom the Yarmouth-Boston branch of the family can trace back.

REV. PETER[1] THACHER
1545-1624

1 REV. PETER[1] THACHER, born at_____; on _____1545-9; resided at Queen Camel, Somerset County, England, 1574-1624; Vicar of St. Barnabas' Parish Church there 1574-1624; died at Queen Camel probably, although we have no record, previous to May 7th, 1624; buried in St. Barnabas' Church, probably, although we have no record thereof; _____1624; married at _____; date of marriage_____; to_____; born at _____; date of birth _____; died at_____; date of death_____; who was a daughter of _____ and _____; who resided at_____.

Children: 5 (Thacher) sons, all born at Queen Camel.

PETER[2] 2
born_____, 1587-88; died February 16, 1640-41; married first Anne _____; married second Alice Batt.

ANTHONY[2] 3
born_____ 1588-89; died _____ 1667; married first Mary_____; married second Elizabeth Jones.

JOHN[2] 4
born _____ 1590-91; died between February 21-25, 1653; married Rebecca _____.

GILES[2] 5
born _____ 1592 (?); died August _____, 1602; buried at Queen Camel, August 3, 1602; presumably in St. Barnabas' Church; record of his burial is to be seen in the Diocesan transcript of the Parish Register at Wells, Somerset County, England, as follows: "1602, Giles sonne of Peter Thacher was buried the 3rd day of August 1602."

THOMAS[2] 6
born_____ 159___; died August _____, 1650; married first Alice_____; married second Marie Lokier.

The first identification of Rev. Peter[1] Thacher with Queen Camel which we have was discovered by Ralph Partridge Emilius Thacher, brother of Hon. Peter[8] Thacher of Newton, Massachusetts, who made extensive Thacher research in England. In searching the records of the British Museum in London for Thacher material he ran across the Hugo manuscripts, which, as explained below, contain the "Institutions of Incumbents of various parishes in Somersetshire," and among them those of Queen Camel. The manuscript thus referred to is catalogued in the British Museum as "Hugo MSS. Ad. 30279, Vol I, page 155, East Camel or Queen's Camel." Title, "Institutions of Incumbents in Somersetshire." The manuscript is entirely in Latin, and on the margin at the top of the page (as the Hon. Peter Thacher interpreted it) is written "advocate to the abbot of Chrym:" It may be that the word "advocate" may be incorrect, and that the proper translation of the word may be "adjoined to," "belonging to," under the jurisdiction of the Abbot of Chrym. Following the heading there is written in red ink, -- "East Camel, Abbot's Camel." Then following a list of incumbents in regular order of succession from 1317 until we reach the following entries, viz:

"1566, May 13th. Will. Waller, cler, per resignation of Leonard Stafford, ad pres ejusdem (i.e., on his own presentation)."

"1574, December 4th, Pet Thatcher, cler per mort Will: Waller, ad pres ejusdem. Cammell 45."

"1624, May 7th, Joh. Picker, per mortem Peter Thatcher, ad pres Humf. Mildmay. Mil Lake page 138. and so on, the manuscript continues to June 4, 1732, and end on that date with the following entry:

"Carolus Brinsdon, A. B. per resignation of N. W. ad pres ejusdem."

In the same manuscript at the top of one of the pages it is recorded that Queen Camel was taxed at the rate of &10; which means that every incumbent, upon his institution as

Vicar, had to give bonds to pay by installment the sum of &10 in recognition of the benefice bestowed upon him. It is to be noted that most of the incumbents succeeding Peter[1] Thacher at Queen Camel are recorded as B. A. or M. A., which gives rise to the question, as yet undetermined, whether Peter Thacher of Queen Camel was a graduate of a college or not. The fact of there being no B. A., or M. A., after his name is prima facie evidence that he was not a college graduate; and yet it may be proven later that he was, and that the record given above is defective to this extent.

From the 40th report of the Deputy Keeper of Public Records (England) (appx. 2, page 477), a class of document the examination of which, ought on no account be omitted by genealogists, we have the following extract in regard to the "Subsidy Rolls," viz: "The principal value of the 'Subsidy Rolls' is genealogical. The wills containing the names of the persons assessed are extremly valuable as establishing links in pedigrees which without these rolls would be missing. The Americans have used them to great extent. They can then avail themselves of the Parish Register, a large portion of which they are saved from searching through the assistance of the 'Subsidy Rolls'. The rank in life of the person assessed may also be deduced by the amounts they paid."

In these "Subsidy Rolls" every person instituted to a benefice had to give bonds for the payment by installment of the "First Fruits" of such benefice. Two sureties were required with each bond, and they were naturally in all cases, relations, connections, or near friends of the incumbent; thus in many instances giving valuable clues as to family relationship. The kind of information furnished is seen hereafter in the record of the Composition of Peter[1] Thacher, Vicar of East Camel (Queen Camel) in the time of Elizabeth. (1558-1603)

Although the First Fruit Composition book (See Part A) fails to elucidate the family connections of Rev. Peter[1] Thacher of Queen Camel, it is of much interest in bringing to light his connection with Sir Walter Mildmay,

and thus stamping Rev. Peter[1] Thacher of Queen Camel as a Puritan of the deepest dye. Sir Walter Mildmay was notorious as a grantee to an enormous extent of the confiscated property of the church, and even more notorious as being more puritanical than the puritans themselves. In his latter days, doubtless under the prick of a conscience not altogether dead, he disgorged a trifling portion of his ill-gotten wealth by the foundation of Emanuel College of the University of Cambridge. This college has a portrait of him painted for it in 1588; and the ring, a present from the great Queen Elizabeth, which he is represented as wearing in the portrait, is still in the possession of a descendant of his elder brother. Such being the character of the patron of the living, there can be no doubt as to the puritanism of Rev. Peter[1] Thacher of Queen Camel, the recipient of the benefice.

The following is the extract from the First Fruits Composition Book (Subsidy Rolls) referring to Rev. Peter[1] Thacher of Queen Camel, viz:

"16th February——17th Elizabeth

Somerset.	Peter Thatcher, Clerk,		
Este Cammell	compounded for the First		
in the gift of	Fruits of the Vicarage aforesaid		
Sir Walter Mildmay	value at &17. 16sh. 10½d. a		
Knight	tenth thereof 35sh. 8d.		
	Michaelmas	1575 *	
		*	
	Annunciation	1576 *	
		*	161i. 9½d.
	Michaelmas	1576 *	
		*	
	Annunciation	1577 *	

William Doddington of the Middle Temple, London, gent., and Leonard Doddington of the household of Sir Walter Mildmay, Knight, are bound."

This document shows that Rev. Peter[1] Thacher of Queen Camel on the 16th day of February in the 17th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth paid 35sh. and 8d. down as part payment of the tax assessed of &17, 16sh. 10½d. on the living of the Vicarage of Queen Camel bestowed upon him by Sir Walter Mildmay; and the bondsmen named guaranteed that he would pay the remainder in four installments, amounting in total to &16. 9½d., on the dates above mentioned.

We thus see Rev. Peter[1] Thacher installed as Vicar of Queen Camel, December 4, 1574, and there he remained as Vicar until his death, exact date of which is unknown, but which must have occurred before May 7, 1624, the date of the appointment of his successor who was appointed after his death.

The British Gazeteer thus describes Queen Camel:

"A parish in the hundred of Cabash in Somerset; 5 miles east of Ilchester, its post town on the river Camel. Formerly a market town of some importance. The living is a vicarate in the Diocese of Bath and Wells; church name St. Barnabas. A hill in the town commands a fine view; forty-one towns and villages may be seen from it."

Where Rev. Peter[1] Thacher was born has not yet been discovered, nor the exact date of his birth; but as shown he must have been born as early as 1549, and possibly as early as 1545, in order to have been Vicar of Queen Camel in 1574. Where he lived previous to his installation at Queen Camel is not known. The existence of a large settlement of Thachers in Somerset in the 16th Century points to the possibility of that being the county of his birth, as well as of his residence. The presentation to him by Sir Walter Mildmay of the living of Queen Camel, and his First Fruit Composition bond having been signed by a member of Sir Walter's household, points to the possibility that he was well known to Sir Walter;

and he may have been born and have resided in the vicinity of Sir Walter's home and may possibly have been his relative; investigation along this line of suggestion may result in further information on the subject. The exact date of his death is also unknown; but he died previous to May 7, 1624, on which date his successor was appointed "per mortem" Peter Thatcher. Where he was buried is also not a matter of record in any form or shape; but as he was Vicar of St. Barnabas' Church for 50 years, it is almost positive that he was buried in that church; especially so as his son and family are buried there, as is proven by the gravestones still there to their memories. When he married and to whom is also unknown; in fact we have not one item of information in regard to his wife. That he was married, however, is known as the Diocesan transcript of Queen Camel on August 3, 1602, of Giles, son of Peter Thacher. Rev. Peter[1] Thacher's 1st child, Rev. Peter[2] Thacher of Salisbury (i.e., 1st child of whom we have definite record was born 1587-88.

Assuming Rev. Peter[1] Thacher to have been at least 25 years of age when installed at Queen Camel in 1574, he would have been 38 years old at the date of birth of his first known child; an age so advanced as to suggest the birth of children previous to 1587-8 of which we have no record. It is, therefore, possible that Giles[2] Thacher and Thomas[2] Thacher may both have been born previous to this date; and we have noted doubt as to the date and sequence of their respective births.

Rev. Peter[1] Thacher was at Queen Camel as Vicar 1574-1624, full 50 years; and he must have kept some sort of a register of his parish during that long time; but it has disappeared. The first entry of the earliest existing register of that parish is 1629, subsequent to the death of Rev. Peter[1] Thacher. The Diocesan transcript at Wells of the Queen Camel Register contains no entries previous to 1601; and thence on to 1623, inclusive of all the entries therein are signed "Peter Thacher, vicar;" but none of these entries throw any light upon his marriage, nor in any way give any record of his wife.

REV. PETER[2] THACHER
1587-8 - 1640-1

2 REV. PETER[2] THACHER, (Rev. Peter[1] Thacher of Queen
1 Camel) born at Queen Camel, Somerset County, England, 1587-8; resided at Queen Camel till 1603; at Oxford until about 1616; at Milton Clevedon, Somerset County until 1622-3, and at Salisbury, Wilts County, England, until his death; he was a priest of the church of England, fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, Vicar of Milton Clevedon, and Rector of St. Edmund's Parish Church, Salisbury, England; he died at Salisbury, England, "Sunday at 3 o'clock," Feburary 16, 1640-1; buried in the church-yard of St. Edmund's Salisbury, England, where a tombstone marks his grave. He married first at_____; date_____; to Anne_____; died at Salisbury, England, March 23, (about) 1634; buried at Salisbury, England, March 26, 1634, from St. Edmund's Church, and probably interned in the yard of that church, she was a daughter of _____, and of _____, who resided at _____.

Children: 7 (Thacher), 4 sons and 3 daughters.

Place of birth of John and Peter unknown; Thomas and Ann born at Milton Clevedon; Martha Elizabeth and John born at Salisbury, England.

* JOHN[3] born June or July 12, 1615; died June___, 1622; at Milton Clevedon. Where he was born is a matter of conjecture; his birth is not recorded at Milton Clevedon; according to the parish register of the church there, he died age 7 years, which would make him born 1615; and as his father was not installed Vicar of Milton Clevedon until August 9, 1616, over a year after his birth, it is fair to presume that he was born before his parents settled at that place. His father previous to settling in Milton Clevedon was a Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, to which fellowship he was appointed March 20, 1613. Upon marriage a Fellowship was forfeited; and hence as John[3] Thacher was born June or July 12, 1615 his

*Identity 7, Yarmouth Branch Genealogy

parents must have been married, according to the ordinary laws of nature, previous to October or September 1614. Therefore Peter[2] Thacher could not have held his Fellowship at Oxford more than a little over a year. The holding of a Fellowship in Oxford suggests residence in that place, and hence the child John[3] may have been born there. Again, his father, Peter[2] Thacher, was ordained deacon and priest in London, the latter ordination taking place June 18, 1614; and notwithstanding his Oxford fellowship, Peter[2] Thacher may have resided in London, and John[3] Thacher may have been born there. Again, after marrying, his father may have removed from Oxford to his home in Queen Camel, and have lived there up to the time of his installation as Vicar of Milton Clevedon, August 9, 1616; in which case the child John[3] Thacher may have been born at the home of his grandfather, Rev. Peter[1] Thacher, at Queen Camel. The non-existence of the Queen Camel Parish Register covering this period makes it, however, impossible to state this positively, and the Diocesan transcripts at Wells are silent on the subject. This child was buried either in the church or in the church-yard of Milton Clevedon. A stone slab to the memory of this John[3] Thacher as of 1908 is imbedded in the outer wall of that church, which slab, it is believed, once formed a part of the floor of the church. The slab is well engraved in Roman capitals and is perfectly legible and is thus inscribed:

VINDER THAT STONE'S A CHILD WRAPT
IN EARTH'S MOLD FOR WHOM CANOT
HIS PARENTS GRIEFE BE TOLD. IN
WIT MOST RARE NOE LESSE IN GRACE
WAS HE THE SOONER FIT WITH CHRIST
IN BLISS TO BE JOHN THACHER——
BORNE IV. 12, 1615

(IV.= Julian calendar month)

* PETER[3] born _____, 1616 ? died _____, subsequent to 1641. It is a noticeable fact that all of the children of Rev. Peter[2] Thacher who were living at the date of the making of his will February 1, 1640-1, and who were all mentioned in said will, are

*Identity 8, Yarmouth Branch Genealogy

so mentioned in the sequential order of their birth, in so far as we have records of the dates of their respective births to verify such statement. The birth of this Peter[3] Thacher is not to be found recorded in the Parish Register of Milton Clevedon, nor in the Diocesan transcript thereof at Wells, nor at St. Edmund's Salisbury. His brother John[3] Thacher, was dead at the date of the making of the will and hence was not mentioned therein. These facts, taken in connection with the fact that this Peter[3] Thacher is the first child mentioned in his father's will, lead us to conclude that he was the oldest living child at the time of the making of said will; and that he was born before his parents settled in Milton Clevedon, between the birth of his brother John[3], who was born iv. - 12-1615, and that of his brother Thomas[3] who was born May 1, 1620. The place of his birth is a matter of conjecture, and subject to the same argument advanced in the forgoing case of his brother John[3]. When we regard the interval existing between the births of John[3] (iv.-12-1615) and that of Thomas[3] (May 1, 1620), a period of five years, this seems a reasonable assumption, as the average time between the births of the other children of Rev. Peter[2] Thacher by his first wife Anne is but two years, which average if it were kept up in the case of Peter[3] Thacher would place the year of his birth about 1616, and hence previous probably to the settlement of his parents in Milton Clevedon, which occurred August 9, 1616.

This Peter[3] Thacher was undoubtedly alive at the time of the making of his father's will, February 1, 1640-1, as is evidenced by the terms of that will taken in connection with the fact that the testator died only two weeks after the will was made. It is most worthy of note that all of the money left by his father to this Peter[3] Thacher and to his brother Thomas[3] Thacher was money which was specifically located at that time in New England, and not in the mother country. That is to say money in the hands of Antony[2] Thacher (Peter[3] Thacher's paternal uncle) then living in Yarmouth, Massachusetts, and also in the hands of Christopher Batt (Peter[3] Thacher's maternal step-uncle) who was also at that time in the colony of Massachusetts.

Note also that Thomas[3] Thacher (brother of this Peter[3]) was likewise at that time in New England. The money left by Rev. Peter[2] Thacher to his other children was all money located in England. The money left to Peter[3] and Thomas[3] was money located in New England; Thomas[3] we know was located himself at that time in New England and the terms of the will suggest that possibly Peter[3] was also there at that time. We have no definite statement, however, that Peter[3] Thacher was in New England, but let us see what circumstantial evidence will do to support this hypothesis.

Antony[2] Thacher was accompanied on the ship "James" when he came to this country in 1635 by a "servant," Peter Higdon. Beyond the mention of his name on the passenger list of the "James" we never find any further mention of this Peter Higdon in the early records of New England.

In the proceedings of the General Court of Massachusetts I-12-1641 a Peter Thacher is recorded as having been haled before that court to answer the charge of running away from Atony Thacher; and he was admonished by the court for such conduct. In the record of the Quarter Court of Assistants held at Boston, Massachusetts, 1st of 1st month 1641-2 we have the following record: "Peter Thacher, for plotting piracy was committed, and to be whipt"—and two others were ordered to be whipt for concealing the plot of piracy.

Beyond the two references we have no record whatever of any Peter Thacher in the archives of New England at or about these times, and the connection of his name with Antony[2] Thacher in the first reference naturally suggests the question, "who was he"? Antony[2] Thacher's son Peter[3] by his first wife was drowned in 1635, so it could not be he. Antony[2] Thacher and his nephew Thomas[3] Thacher we know were both in New England at this time. They both came over on the "James" in 1635. Antony's name is mentioned on the list of passengers on that ship, he being entered thereon as a "taylor" by way of precaution in order that he might obtain permission to emigrate in those days of religious persecution. Had he signed the list as curate of the Church of England he would

have been subjected to such rigid examination as to his Puritanical tendencies as to preclude the possibility of his gaining his freedom to emigrate. Thomas Thacher's name is not mentioned at all on the published list of the passengers on the "James"; and yet is is an undoubted fact that he came over on that ship with his uncle Antony Thacher. This Thomas Thacher, therefore, was included among the unnamed children passengers on this trip of the "James" or else he was entered on the list under an assumed name for the same reasons of religious precaution, as he was the son of a Puritan priest of the Church of England. On the list of passengers on the "James" in 1635 we find the name of Thomas Scoates of Sarum (Salisbury), laborer. Of this Thomas Scoates we have no further record in the early New England colonial records. From the fact that he registered as from Sarum, the home of Peter Thacher of St. Edmund's Church, it is concluded from the above cited reasons that Thomas Thacher came over on the "James" under the assumed name of "Thomas Scoates of Sarum, laborer," and that he resumed his true name of Thomas Thacher on landing in New England. It is also thought that Peter Thacher came over on the same trip of the "James" apprenticed to his uncle Antony Thacher under the assumed name of "Peter Higdon, his servant;" and that he resumed his own name Peter Thacher as soon as he landed in New England; as we have no further record of him in the colonial records as "Peter Higdon," and we have the record of a Peter Thacher in the court proceedings of 1640-1 whose presence in this country at that time we can in no other way account for; and moreover his presence in this country in 1640-1 is strongly suggested by the peculiar terms of his father's will.

If the surmise is correct, it would account for a Peter Thacher being in 1641 in this country, and in charge of Antony Thacher, who would be his uncle and natural guardian to whom he was also apprenticed as is suggested in the will of Rev. Peter Thacher of St. Edmund's. From the terms of his father's will it is to be distinctly inferred that Peter Thacher was unruly and not to be trusted as was his brother Thomas Thacher; and if he was born as assumed in

1616, then in 1641 he was 24 years of age and nearing the end of his apprenticeship, if not entirely through with it, and more than usually hard to control as is evidenced by his running away from Antony[2] Thacher, and being punished for piracy.

After the mention of Peter[3] Thacher in court in 1641-2 no further mention of his name is made in the colonial records; and it is to be presumed that he served out his apprenticeship with his uncle Antony[2] Thacher, received his legacies under the terms of his father's will from Antony[2] Thacher and Christopher Batt, and either died or returned to England. At any rate he entirely disappeared in this country and we have no record of his subsequent career elsewhere.

THOMAS[3] THACHER 9
born May 1, 1620, at Milton Clevedon; died October 15, 1678, at Boston, Massachusetts, married first Elizabeth (Partridge) Kemp; married second Margaret (Webb) Sheaffe.

* ANNE[3] born _____, 1622; baptized February 17, 1622, at Milton Clevedon, Somerset County, England. She was alive February 1, 1640-1, the date of her father's will, and received thereunder a bequest of &50 and all of mother's childbed linen. We have no further information regarding her, and do not know whether she married or not, nor do we know when or where she died and is buried.

* MARTHA[3] born _____, 1623; baptized November 30, 1623, at St. Edmund's Church, in Salisbury (see Register of that church); died at _____; date _____; married July 17, 1649, at St. Martin's Church, Salisbury (see Volume I of parish register of that church), to Mr. Richard Parham of London, fishmonger.

* ELIZABETH[3] born _____, 1625-6; baptized January 29, 1625-6, at St. Edmund's Church, Salisbury (see Register of that church). She was living February 1, 1640-1, when her father made his will and was a beneficiary under said will to the extent of &50. We have no further information regarding her as to whether she married or not, and when and where

*Identities 10,11,12, Yarmouth Branch Genealogy

she died and was buried.

* JOHN[3] born _____, 1627-8; baptized February 3, 1627-8, at St. Edmund's, Salisbury (see Register of baptisims); he died _____, 1673, at Salisbury, England, and was buried September 1, 1673, from St. Edmund's Church (see the register of burials). He was a "chirurgeon." It is not known whether he married or not. From the records of the Court of the Sub-Dean of Sarum (Salisbury), England, we obtain the following extract, viz.:

"1673-Thacher, John-Sarum, administration, bundle "E" No. 7 (abstract) John Thatcher of City of New Sarum, deceased intestate. Letters of administration issued November 10, 1673, to Henry Denny, apothecary (Pharmacopeis) of New Sarum principal creditor of the deceased, with bonds in &100 of William Blattwaite of New Sarum, laminem, and William Osbourne of New Sarum, cutler (scissorem). Witnessed by William Denny, John Saintebarbe." No. pub. File "E" No. 7.

This is the John[3] Thacher mentioned in the letter of Rev. Thomas[3] Thacher of Boston, Massachusetts, to his son Peter[4] Thacher, then sojourning in London, England, in which letter Rev. Thomas[3] Thacher says to Peter[4] Thacher that he had heard from his half brother, Paul[3] Thacher, that their brother John[3] Thacher, had died three years previous to that year (1676) in Salisbury, "very poor."

*Identity 13, Yarmouth Branch Genealogy

2 REV. PETER[2] THACHER, married a second time at
1 Salisbury (Sarum), England, _____, 1635; license therefore being granted April 14, 1635, to Alice Batt, who was born at Salisbury, England, date_____; baptized at St. Edmund's Church, January 30, 1604-5 (see church register), she being a resident then of St. Edmund's parish. She died at Salisbury about September 13, 1669, and was buried from St. Edmund's Church September 16, 1669, and was interred probably in the yard of that church in ground contiguous to the grave of her second husband, Francis Dove; no inscription on his tombstone, however, marks her resting place. She was the daughter of Thomas Batt gentlemen, who was baptized December 30, 1571, and who married September 29, 1600, at St. Edmund's Church, and was buried from St. Martin's Church, Salisbury, February 20, 1632, and of his wife, Joane Byley, born at _____ _____; date_____; died _____, 1623, and was buried December 24, 1623, from St. Edmund's Church; she was the daughter of Henry Byley, a tanner of Salisbury, by his wife Alice, widow of Robert Bytheway, a tanner of St. Edmund's parish, Salisbury.

Children by second marriage (Thacher): all born in Salisbury, England.

* SAMUEL,[3] born_____, 1635-6; baptized at St. Edmund's Church, January 1, 1635-6 (see register); died at Salisbury about March 22, 1646, and was buried from St. Edmund's Church, March 26, 1646 (see register), died, aged 10 years, no issue.

* PAUL[3] bron July ___, 1638; baptized at St. Edmund's Church, July 22, 1638; died September ___, 1678, and was buried from St. Edmund's Church, September 16, 1678. He was a grocer and lived on Milford Street, Sarum (Salisbury), Wilts County, England. He married Mary _____, who survived him, and by whom he had the following children:

PETER[4] THACHER born _____, 1668; baptized at St. Edmund's Church, March 4, 1668. He was living September 30, 1678, when his father made his will; whether he married or not is unknown, nor do we know where and when he died and was buried. He was

*Identity 14, 15, Yarmouth Branch Genealogy

living in 1692.

ANTHONY HILLARY[4] THACHER born _____, 1671; baptized at St. Edmund's Church, November 4, 1671. He resided at Salisbury, England, and was a gold and silver wire drawer by trade. He died in Salisbury, England, and was buried from St. Edmund's Church, November 25, 1692. He left a will dated November 4, 1692, which was proved December 1, 1692, which will is filed in the Sub-Dean of Sarum's Court in Salisbury, Bundle "F" No. 6, of which the following is an abstract:

"1692. Anthony Hillary Thatcher of the City of New Sarum, Wilts County, gold and silver wire drawer, weak in body, dated November 4 fourth year of William and Mary, 1692. (King William III and Queen Mary 1689-1702) To brother Peter &5 to buy mourning; to mother, Mary Thatcher, a messuage on Milford Street in New Sarum, now in possession of John Ffulicke, and a messuage on Winchester Street now in possession of Thomas Cosens, a blacksmith; and a messuage on Salt Lane, now in possession of Thomas Batchelor the elder. Mother residuary legatel and executrix; signed by Mark, Anthony Hillary Thacher; seal red wax (A.T.) Witnesses, Joseph Jennings, Elizabeth Cox, Peter Terry, Thomas Holm. Proved by executrix named in the will December 1, 1962."

Mary Thacher, widow of Paul[3] Thacher died at Salisbury _____, 1697, and was buried "in the close," St. Edmund's Church, July 20, 1697, Paul[3] Thacher was at the time of his death a member of St. Martin's parish in Salisbury. His will dated September 13, 1678, was proved September 27, 1678, and is to be found filed in the Sub-Dean of Sarum's Court, Salisbury. File "F" No. 17 of which will the following is an abstract:

"Paul Thacher of Milford, Wilts County, grocer, weak in body; dated 13 September, 30 Charles II, 1678. (King Charles II was the 29th King of England 1660-1685) To son Anthony Hillary Thacher all my messuage in City of New Sarum on Milford Street now or late in the possession of (_____) fflood, widow; and also my messuage in same city on

Winchester Street, now or late in the possession of John Cosens the younger, blacksmith; also messuage in same city on Salt Lane now in possession of Thomas Batchelor the elder, cloth worker; but wife Mary Thacher to enjoy same till said son attain the age of 21 years without making any account of same towards the breeding up of said son. To son Peter Thacher, all lands, tenements, etc., in said City of New Sarum or elsewhere not before herein bequeathed; and wife to enjoy rents, etc., as before till he is 21. The remainder in case of death of sons under age and without heirs, to right heirs of my wife. Wife Mary residuary legatee and executrix: overseers, kinsmen, John Hillary the younger, of East Litherly, Southton County, Clarke: and John Payne of said city of New Sarum brewer: signed Paul Thacher, seal black wax, in design a little obscure, but what seems to be a large bird with long legs and neck. Witnesses John Hillary, senior; Anne Lindon, her mark, Richard Lindon, and Robert Payne. Proved xxvij September 1678 by Executrix. Endorsed Mr. Thatcher's will."

"Inventory of goods, etc., that Paul Thatcher (late of Milford, within the Parish of St. Martin's Wilts County, Grocer, deceased) died in possession of: Taken September 23, 1678, by William Smith, the mark of James ffort the elder. A very full inventory of goods in the kitchen, the parlour, the chamber over the parlour, chamber over the kitchen, the chamber over the buttery, the chamber over the wood-house, the brewhouse, the chamber over the brewhouse, the buttery and in the woodhouse, backside and garden, —ending as follows:"

Item: wearing apparel and books, one little gold ring and two gold sealing reangs and silver watch - - - - - - - - - - - - - - &16 0 0

Item: in ready money £8 0 0

Item: in desparate and doubtful debts £1 0 0 0

Total - - - - - - - - - - - - £12 8 0 0

* BARNABAS[3] born ____, 1640; baptized August 3rd or 30th 1640 at St. Edmunds Church: died about May 9th, 1641, at Salisbury, England, and was buried from St. Edmund's Church, May 11th, 1641. No issue.

Alice Batt-Thacher, widow of Rev. Peter[2] Thacher of St. Edmund's, married, a second time at St. Edmund's, Church, Salisbury, England, on October 19th, 1641, to Francis Dove, gentleman; born at _____; date_____; who resided in Salisbury, England, where he was at one time Mayor of the city and Warden of St. Edmund's church; he died at Salisbury, England, February 11th, 1666, and was buried in St. Edmund's church-yard alongside of Rev. Peter[2] Thacher, where a grave-stone marks his grave. He was a son of _____; and of _____; who resided at _____.

Children: 4 (Dove), 3 sons and 1 daughter; all born in Salisbury.

(Not in Thacher line)

John, born July 24th, 1642
Peter, born February 6th, 1644
Samuel, born April 4th, 1647; died February _____, 1649; buried at St. Edmund's, February 24th, 1649
Martha, born December 17th, 1648

Rev. Peter[2] Thacher was, as we will see from his ordination papers both as deacon and priest, and from the record of his matriculation at Oxford, born in Queen Camel, Somerset, England, previous to March 6, 1587-8. The exact date of his birth in the year preceeding that date cannot be ascertained, as the earliest register of that parish still existing in 1883 gave records of no earlier date than 1629, and that register itself was not one of the births and batisms. He undoubtedly lived in Queen Camel until the year 1602-3, when at the full age of 15 he entered Queen's College, Oxford University. The exact date of

*Identity 16, Yarmouth Branch Genealogy

his matriculation at Oxford is variously stated in the several registers of matriculation of that institution of learning as March 6, 1602-3, and May 6, 1603; - these two dates being but two months apart, as the new year in those days was estimated as beginning March 25th. There being several registers of matriculation at Oxford in existence covering this period of time, the difference of dates of matriculation as given in them (March or May) can be explained as follows, viz:

First, it is possible that the two words specifically translated March and May respectively may be so written in the original Latin entries in the registers as to render the correct translation of each entry doubtful, some taking the word for March and some for May.

Second, it is also possible that the two specific entries of March 6, 1602-3, and May 6, 1603, are both correct for the following reasons: Peter Thacher's name may have been entered on the University Matriculation book and his entrance fee have been regulated and paid on March 6, 1602-3, preliminary to his becoming a regular student there; and this formality having been fulfilled, he possibly began his active association with that institution as a student of Queen's College and entered his name upon the matriculation book of that particular college on May 6, 1603, the commencement of the Easter term. We here sub-join the extracts from these registers for explanation, viz;

From what appears to be a register of Matriculation of the University of Oxford for the year 1602, we extract the following entry,--bearing in mind that the year 1602 ended with March 24 and the year 1603 began March 25.

"1602 March 6th - Petrus Thatcher, Somersetiensis, plebei filius et paup, an nat 15, 2d."

Somersetiensis means that he came from Somerset, plebei filius that he was of humble birth as compared with those of gentle and titled lineage; et paup that he was poor and hence unable to pay high fees; an nat; the he was full 15 years of age at the date of matriculation March 6, 1602, and hence he was born previous to March 6, 1587; and 2d is the record of his matriculation fee of two pence.

In another register, which is probably the specific register of matriculation of Queen's College, we find the following extract, viz:

"Ter pasch—Thatcher, b"

Ter pasch means that he was entered for the easter term; and b means that he was a batteler, that is a student who received some assistance from the College either in board or lodging or both.

In still another register, whether of Queen's College in particular or of the University at large is not clear, -- it appears that the first matriculations for 1603 to place April 25th of that year. It is therein specifically stated that on May 4, 1603, the Proctors of the University were elected. These Proctors were not concerned with the matriculations; but it is specifically stated therein that two days later, May 6, 1603, Peter Thacher was matriculated, as from the following entry, viz: --

"Social condition, paup;—name, Thacher, Peter; - date May 6, 1603; father's name and residence

_____; father's rank, pleb; County Somerset; age 15." It is also stated that he was of Queen's College, and the month of May is particularly noted.

From all of which, we think is fair to conclude that Peter[2] Thacher matriculated in the general University of Oxford on March 6, 1602-3, two months previous to the beginning of the Easter term, at which term he intended to begin his studies. He subsequently selected Queen's College as his specific alma mater and entered upon his studies there at the beginning of the Easter term, May 6, 1603, and was on that date entered upon the matriculation register of that College.

The following is a scale of matriculation fees then in forcc, payable upon entrance to the University; which fees we see were graded according to the social rank and supposed corresponding affluence of the students of the various classes, viz:—

Principis, ducis, aut marchionis filius	13sh	4d
Comitis, aut vice-comitis filius	10sh	
Baronis, Episcopi, aut baronetti filius	6sh	8d
Equites, decani, aut archi-diaconi filius	3sh	4d
Armigeri filius	1sh	8d
Generosi filius	1sh	
Plebei filius		4d

In the earliest matriculation register of Oxford University (marked "P" and beginning 1571) the fees are sometimes mentioned; and they vary considerably. Pauper scholaris pays often 4d, sometimes 3d, and often 2d. Ministeri verbi Dei filius, who is graded between generosi filius and plebei filius frequently pays 6d. The latest date found in this book is

July 7, 1615; and it is in this book that occurs the record of the matriculation of Peter[2] Thacher.

The matriculation Registers of the University of the various subordinate colleges are records of the highest possible authenticity and value. But it should always be borne in mind that the details of individual descriptions of students matriculated which they contain were taken down from the dictation of the parents of the students or from the students themselves. It is the consensus of opinion of all English Antiquarians of today that it was the tendence of both parents and students to under-estimate their social standing, so that their matriculation and subsequent other fees, which were regulated by social position might be as moderate as possible.

A parallel case of the under-rating of social position is known to have been prevalent in England at this period; for in the case of the various County Visitations made periodically to ascertain those who were entitled to bear Armorial insignia and also to record the same in the Herald's office together with recording of the pedigrees of those county families, it was frequently the case that many who were in reality entitled to the distinction of Coat-Armour by virtue of their birth and pedigree, denied such right in order to avoid paying the fee attendant upon having their pedigrees and Heraldic rights recorded.

The fact that Peter[2] Thacher is recorded in the matriculation registers of Oxford as "plebei filius" has been regarded by some as proving that he was not the son of Rev. Peter[1] Thacher of Queen Camel, 1574-1624; as if he had been his son, they argue that he would have entered himself or been entered on these registers as "ministeri verbi Dei filius." This argument does not seem to carry much weight in view of the facts of under-rating social standing prevalent at that time as stated above. We think that in

accordance with well established custom of that period, and urged thereto by the stress of pecuniary need, his social rank was underrated to secure for him the benefit of lower entrance fees and subsequent charges during his college career. The term "paup," meaning "indigent student," given in his personal description, did not of necessity mean absolute poverty but simply the necessity for some material reduction in charges to enable him to pursue a college career. This was in strict accordance with the facts of his home life; he was the son of a poor country Vicar of meagre income; and his humble personal description was moreover in strict accord with the puritan discountenancing of the adventitious circumstances of birth.

1603. Peter[2] Thacher soon left Queen's College to enter Corpus Christi College of the same University. He was elected a scholar of this college on the Somerset foundation July 19, 1603; and received, 1609, his degree as a Bachelor of Arts therefrom February 4, 1608-9, and took his degree as Master of Arts from that same college March 14, 1610-11. On October 10, 1610, admission to the Bodleian Library at Oxford was given by grace to Peter[2] Thacher, B. A. of Corpus Christi College. This fact emphasizes his studious bent of mind, and calls our attention to the formalities which 300 years ago attended the admission of Junior members of the University to the freedom of the University collections. Access by right to these collections was granted only to Masters of Arts and Doctors in the faculties. Other persons desirous of using the Library had to obtain permission from the Congregation or Faculty of the University, which permission was granted as a favor or "by Grace," and such privilege was made a matter of formal record.

1610. The illustrious Dr. John Raynolds, for many years President of Corpus Christi College, and who died in 1607, gave directions in his will

for the distribution of a portion of his extensive Library among a number of the undergraduates of that College; the beneficiaries to be chosen by his executors on account of their merit as students. A large portion of this Library was bequeathed to the Bodleian Library itself. Among the under-graduates thus selected by the Executors we find the name of Peter[2] Thacher, to whom were presented thirty-five volumes, a larger number than those presented to any other student in the college, or to any private individual except two of the testator's nephews who received 45 and 40 volumes, respectively. The gift of these volumes to Peter[2] Thacher gives us the much desired evidence establishing the identity of Peter[2] Thacher of Corpus Christi College with Rev. Peter[2] Thacher of St. Edmund's Church, Salisbury, and proving beyond doubt that they were one and the same individual. For Rev. Peter[2] Thacher of St. Edmund's in his will left all of his library to his son, Rev. Thomas[3] Thacher, then in New England; and among the long list of books thus bequeathed, which books finally found their way to this country under the terms of Rev. Peter[2] Thacher's will, and became part of the Library of Rev. Thomas[3] Thacher of the third or Old South Church Boston, Massachusetts, were found a number bearing inscriptions showing them to have been presented to Rev. Peter[2] Thacher by the Executors of Dr. John Raynolds' will.

1612. On June 7, 1612, Peter[2] Thacher was ordained a deacon of the Church of England by the Rev. Father John King, Lord Bishop of London, in the Parish Church of Fulham, in the County of Middlesex, it being Trinity Sunday of that year. The record of his ordination is to be seen in the book of ordinations (1578-1628) performed by John King, who was bishop of London, 1611-1621, in which book the ordination is recorded in the quaint and abbreviated Latin of the scribes of those times; which record after amplification and translated reads as follows, viz:

"John King—1611-1621 - The next general ordinations were conferred and celebrated by the Rev. Father John Lord Bishop of London, in the Parish Church of Fulham, in the County of Middlesex, on Sunday the Feast of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, on the seventh day of the present month of June in the year of our lord one thousand six hundred and twelve. The candidates for ordination having previously on the Saturday preceding in the chapel of the said Reverend Father within his manor of Fulham aforesaid been examined and approved; there being present Masters William Peirse and Henry Mason, bachelors of Sacred Theology; Robert Richardson Master of Arts, priests, domestic chaplains of the said Reverend Father; also Henry Goodcole, clerk, curate of Fulham, assistants to the said Reverend Father in the aforesaid matter, in the presence of Master Robert Christian, Notary Public, deputy to Master John Gough, principal Registrar."

Deacons

* * * "Thatcher--Cameron--Peter Thatcher, Master of Arts, scholar of Christ Church College, Oxford, over twenty-four years of age, born in Queen Cameron, in the County of Somerset, recommended by letters of testimonial from the aforesaid College." (Book of Ordination, 1578-1628.)

1613. On March 29, 1613, Peter[2] Thacher was elected a Probationary Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. A fellow of a college in those days, as well as in the present time, was a bachelor; and by marriage (except in cases of a special vote of the College faculty) forfeited his fellowship. Peter[2] Thacher's first child was born June 4, 1615; hence he must have been married between the date of his appointment as a fellow (March 29, 1613), and the date of the birth of his first child (June 4, 1615) — and therefore probably not less than nine months previous to the latter date, which would place the date of his marriage about or previous to September 4, 1614. As a Fellow

of Corpus Christi College it is fair to presume that he was living at the time of his fellowship at Oxford. It is therefore possible and probable that he was married there; and, if so, then among the local records of Oxford his marriage allegation may be found, with possibly the record of the names of his parents and the place of their residence, and also the record of the maiden surname of his first wife Ann _____, and her place of residence previous to marriage, and the names of her parents and their place of residence. The Oxford records may in fact give the record of the marriage itself. It has been assumed in the absence of all knowledge to the contrary that Peter[2] Thacher forfeited his fellowship on marriage; and his ability so to do, as the fellowship carried with it certain pecuniary emoluments, suggests that either he or his first wife, Ann _____, must have had some income to support them in their married state up to the time he was appointed Vicar of Milton Clevedon in 1616.

1614. On June 18, 1614, he was ordained a full priest of the Church of England by the same Reverend John King, Bishop of London, in the parish church of Fulham, it being Sunday. The record of this ordination is to be found in the same book as that containing his ordination as deacon (i.e., ordination book 1578-1628); and the record when translated as follows, viz:

"The next general ordinations were conferred and celebrated by the Reverend Father John, Lord Bishop of London, in the parish church of Fulham, in the County of Middlesix, on Sunday the eighteenth day of the present month of June in the 1614th year of our lord; the candidates for ordination having previously on the next preceding Saturday in the chapel of the said Reverend Father within his manor of Fulham aforesaid, been examined and approved.

* * * "Thatcher (Camwell). Peter Thatcher, Master in Arts in Christ Church College, Oxford, born at Queen Camwell, in the County of Somerset, 27 years of age or thereabouts, formerly ordained Deacon by the Reverend Lord Bishop of London, recommended by letters from aforesaid College." (Book of ordinations, 1578-1678.)

1616. On August 9, 1616, he was instituted Vicar of Milton Clevdon, as is proved by the following evidence, viz:—

In the book of institutions of clergymen in Somerset County, Vol. II, we obtain the following extract, viz:—

"Milton Clevedon, Vic. Thos. Still, Som ton Petrus
6li 13sh4d
gent. 9th Aug. 1616 Thatcher"

In the 1st column is the name of the living and its taxed value as regulated by the Crown Commissioners; in the 2nd column is the name of the patron of the living and the date of institution; and in the 3rd column is the name of the recipient of the living.

Again in the Hugo M.S.S. No. 3082, page 37 (on file in the British Museum) under the head of institutions at Milton Clevedon, Somerset, we find as follows, viz:—

"August 9, 1616, Pet Thatcher, per mort, R. M. ad pres Thos. Still de Somerton hoc vice." Montague, folio 28.

Should the First Fruits Composition Book in the Subsidy Rolls be examined as they were in the case of Rev. Peter[1] Thacher, we would undoubtedly find the bond recorded there which Rev. Peter[2] Thacher furnished for the payment of the First Fruits of this living,— &6 13sh4d: and the names of his

bondsmen would throw additional light upon his history.

The name of the parish church at Milton Clevedon is St. James, and it is located in the Diocese of Bath and Wells, only 10 or 12 miles from Queen Camel where Rev. Peter[1] Thacher was at that time Vicar.

While Rev. Peter[2] Thacher was located at Milton Clevedon we find no records of the birth of any of his children, either in the parish Register or in the Diocesan transcript of this parish Register at Wells; the only record we find relating to his own family is that of his son John's burial on June 13, 1622. He invariably signed the Parish Register at Milton Clevedon, Peter Thacher, Vicar.

1622. Here he remained as Vicar until 1623, as we find in the above quoted Hugo M.S.S. No. 3082, the following entry viz:—

"1623, November 14th Otho Polewheile, per resignation P. T."

In further corroboration of his record at Milton Clevedon, the following extracts were taken from a paper covered book on file in the Diocesan Registry at Wells. This book bears the title "Institutions and Collations, 1585-1625." The original entries are in Latin, of which the below are translated extracts, viz:—

"Milton Clevedon, 9th August 1616—Peter Thatcher, Clerk, was admitted to the Vicarage of Milton Clevedon, vacant by the death of Richard Marshall, Clerk, the last Vicar there on the presentation of Thomas Still of Somerton, gent, the true patron of said Vicarage."

"Milton Clevedon, 14th November, 1623, Otho Polewheile, Clerk, was admitted to the Vicarage of Milton Clevedon, vacant by resignation of

Peter Thacher, late the incumbent there, on the presentation of John Drake of Aishe, in the County of Devon, the true patron of the said Vicarage for this term by virtue of a grant thereof to him made by John Greene of Milton, aforesaid, Esquire, the true patron of the said Vicarage."

That Rev. Peter[2] Thacher was in Milton Clevedon as late as August 12, 1622, is evident from the fact that in the will of Walter Wiles, made on that date, Peter Thacher, Vicar of Milton Clevedon, is mentioned, and he is appointed one of the overseers of said will.

During the latter years of the service of Peter[2] Thacher as Vicar of Milton Clevedon he was the recipient of overtures on the part of the Vestry of St. Edmund's in Salisbury to accept a call to that parish. Hugh Williams was the immediate predecessor of Rev. Peter[2] Thacher at St. Edmund's, but he resigned his pastorate on account of disagreement with the congregation, which was a strongly Puritanical organization. Record book No. 2 of the Parish of St. Edmund's is the book in which a record of St. Edmund's vestry on the subject of the call of Rev. Peter[2] Thacher to that parish would be recorded. In 1883 the Clerk of St. Edmund's parish, informed an inquirer that this Record book No. 2 had not been in the custody of the parish for a number of years. The following are, however, quoted extracts which were taken from Book No. 2 in 1830, while it was still in the custody of the parish officials, viz:—

"At the Vestry held the 19th of January, 1622 (1623 New Style). At this Vestry it is agreed, with full consent that the matter agreed upon touching Mr. Thacher's coming shall proceed; and if it may be possible to be effected Mr. Thacher shall be placed here and be vested in our church as our Minister before Shrove Sunday next (the annual meeting of the Vestry), and for better effecting thereof, and all necessary things touching the same Mr. Recorder (Giles Tooker) is to be

desired to be at a vestry to be held on the 17th day of February next in the evening to which the Vestry is adjourned.

Signed by

Henry Sherfield	Peter Bankes
B. Tookie	Thomas Bullen
John Paxton	T. Hancock
Robert Jole	William Marshall
James Mitchell	Robert Roberts
George Beach	Robert Tyte
John Joie	

16th February 1622. At the court of the Vestry there held the day aforesaid, a letter sent by the worthy Giles Tooker, Esq., Recorder of this town, and director of the Masters of this Vestry, was read and deliberately considered of; and his care and good wishes to the church is by all acknowledged. After due consideration had thereof, it is now ordered by the general consent of all the Masters present at the Vestry, that Mr. Thacher shall be our Minister and preacher as hath been formerly often resolved; and that the same shall now be effected with all expedition; for the better finishing whereof this Vestry is adjourned until Wednesday next at four of the clock in the afternoon. And in the meantime Mr. Sherfield, Mr. Hancock, Mr. Tookie, Mr. Horne, some of the Masters of the Vestry are desired to meet and to prepare such things as are requisite in the cause, and Mr. Jole, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Joie, and both the church wardens, other Masters of this Vestry, and Mr. John Dove are desired to collect the voluntary contributions according as every man has set down in writing. And it is hoped and desired that Mr. Recorder will be present and give his assent and assistance in the furthering and finishing this good work in hand."

There was much controversy and litigation in the 17th Century in regard to the proprietorship of the patronage of the Rectory of St. Edmunds.

The right of bestowal of the living was claimed by the feoffees as held by them by deed of trust, and was not in the gift of any individual. These feoffees were Puritans; and would not accept as Rector any one who was not in agreement with them in matters religious. It was on account of his distinct Puritan tendency that Rev. Peter[2] Thacher received his call to St. Edmunds. As a result of this controversy it seems that the incumbent Rector had to be supported by the voluntary contributions of the parish; and did not receive the regular legal stipened which had there been no controversy, would have attached itself to the office. It was undoubtedly due to this question of emolument that so long a period of time was required to induce Rev. Peter[2] Thacher to accept the call of the Vestry of St. Edmunds and thereby give up his regular Ecclesistical holding at Milton Clevedon. The fact of his compensation for service as Rector of St. Edmunds being paid by the voluntary contributions of his parishioners undoubtedly accounts for the fact that there is no record in the First Fruits Composition Book of his paying the regular tax on the living; as he was not in receipt of the regular stipened upon which the tax was based, but supported solely by the voluntary contributions of his Parishioners.

It seems that an agreement was finally reached between the feoffees an Vestry and the Bishop of the Diocese on the one hand and Rev. Peter[2] Thacher on the other hand and he accepted the call, and was regularly instituted at St. Edmund's, February 23, 1622-3, his patron at institution being Bishop Davenant, Lord Bishop of Salisbury at that time. The record of his institution is to be found in the Registry of the Lord Bishop of Salisbury, where it is recorded in Latin, of which the following is a correct translation, viz: --

"1622. February ___ Sarum, St. Edmund's Rectory, Registor. "On the twenty-third day of the month,

in the year and at the place aforementioned, the Reverend Father above named (Bishop Davenant) by an act of grace, conferred upon Peter Thatcher, Clerk, Master of Arts, the Rectorship and parish church of St. Edmunds, Sarum, in the County of Wilts, in his Diocese of Sarum, vacant through the free and voluntary resignation of Hugh Williams, Clerk, the last Rector and incumbent lawfully instituted to the office (the said Peter Thatcher having first taken the oath of supremacy as well as that of canonical obedience, etc., according to the form of the statutes); - he, the said Reverend Father, has instituted him Rector and invested him in and of the same, with all its rights, privileges, and appurtenances, etc., and has committed to him the spiritual charge and duties thereof, whatever they may be, etc. And a record was made by the Sub-Dean of Sarum of his institution according to the usual custom."

The record of this institution shows that Rev. Peter[2] Thacher received the office by grace (i.e., as a favor) at the hands of Bishop Davenant, which fact in itself is a strong hint at the controversy existing between the feoffees and the church government; the appointment being evidently a compromise on the part of the contending factions.

We thus see Rev. Peter[2] Thacher located as Rector of St. Edmund's on February 23, 1622-3, where he remained in office the rest of his life. His daughter, Martha[3] Thacher, is the first of his children recorded as being born in Salisbury; the entry of her baptism is found in the St. Edmund's parish register as having (1623) taken place in that church, November 30, 1623. And in that same Register is to be found the record of baptisms of all children born to him in Salisbury by his first and second wives. His first wife, Anne_____, died at Salisbury about March 23, 1634, and was buried from St. Edmund's Church March 26, 1634 (and was probably interred in

St. Edmund's Church yard). The date of her burial being recorded in the Parish Register.

1631. In a record book of the Parish of St. Edmund's called "A New Book for ye Vestry, January 21, 1630, being No. 3," we find the following signatures to a record of a vestry meeting which names are here given to show who were the chief parishioners of Rev. Peter[2] Thacher at that date. It will be noted that he himself signed these proceedings; the extract is as follows, viz: --

"January 7, 1631. The names of the Company gentlemen of the Vestrye, whose hands are to this order:

Henry Byley, Mayor	Philip Crewe
Henry Sherfield	Thomas Batts
Barthol Tookie	Richard Busley
John Joie	John Banger
Peter Thacher	Rowland Taylor
George Beach	John Pearson, Jr.
Maurice Aylerrugge	Richar Carter
John Barrowe	

1632. From "Wa ter's Gleanings in England" we obtain the following extract which shows the probable insufficiency of the voluntary contribution to support Rev. Peter[2] Thacher at St. Edmund's; and which also sets forth the fact that he held a commission to Probate Wills,—whether this authority was by virtue of his Rectorship or by virtue of a special commission to cover this case does not appear although from the phraseology it would seem to have been special authority granted in the case, viz: --

"Will of Geoffrey Bigge of Putney, Wilts, Clerk, October 15, 1630. Proved May 3, 1632. I give unto Mr. Peter Thatcher a little to help his too small stipend for his painful and profitable ministry in the parish church of St. Edmund in Sarum, the sum of five pounds to be paid within half a year after my decease if he shall then be incumbent there"..... ....." Witnessed by John White, Clerk; and the probate granted by Peter Thacher by virtue of a commission" (P.C.C. Audley 55).

1634. From a book of the Records of St. Edmund's we find the following, viz: --

"A note of the church's goods, April 18, 1634.

One challice, silver and guilte.
One cupp, silver and guilte with a cover.
Two small dishes, silver and guilte.
Ffower flagons pewter.
One great Church Bible, in folio.
Two common prayer books, in folio.
One book of prayers for the 5th of November
(Gunpowder plot, November 5, 1605).
One carpet of silk and gould for the communion table.
One pulpit cloth of silke and imbroydered worke.
One pulpit cushion and one cushion of Velvett for the Mayor's pew.
One table cloth of diaper for the communion table.
Two diaper robes and one Dowlas robe.
One brasse candlesticke.
Two surplises.
One great hanging candlestickewith handle of brass."

It has been remarked by an English Antiquarian of some repute - "The interest of this list is very great. It shows what was the furniture of St. Edmund's when Peter Thacher had held the Rectory more than a decade. The costliness of the furniture strikes one as having little in accord with puritan notions. That there should have been "two surplises" - that indeed there should have been any - is not a little remarkable when we consider the intense and bitter antipathy of the Puritans to that very ancient and singularly becoming vestment.

The "surplises" appear also in a later list dated April 6, 1638, and again April 26, 1639; and as they likewise occur after Peter Thacher's death in a list of May 7, 1641, it is to be inferred that they were in the church to the end of his incumbency. The question is, were they used? Even in England the publication of this list would excite interest."

About March 23, 1634, Anne _____, the first wife of Rev. Peter[2] Thacher, died, and, as we have stated before, on the 26th of that month was buried from St. Edmund's. It is a tradition of early origin in the American history of the family that Rev. Peter[2] Thacher had it seriously in mind to emigrate to New England on account of his Puritan faith; but the death of his first wife disturbed these plans and they were never carried out. It is stated on as good an authority as Cotton Mather, in his Magnalia that Rev. Peter[2] Thacher offered to his son, Thomas[3] Thacher, a college education in either Oxford or Cambridge; but that owing to the lack of religious freedom then existent in England, Thomas[3] Thacher preferred to come to America while still a youth and forego the opportunity of a college education thus offered to him.

1635. April 14, 1635, a license was granted Rev. Peter[2] Thacher to marry again; and a copy of this license is to be found among the Salisbury Records and reads as follows, viz: --

"1635, Xiiij to die mensis Aprilis. Appeared personally Richard White, of St. Thomas' in Sarum, grocer, and humbly craved license for marriage between Peter Thacher, clarke, Master of Arts, _____, of St. Edmund's in Sarum, a widower, and Alice Batt of Edmund's in Sarum, spinster, aged XXX years or thereabouts; and alleged that to his knowledge there is noe impediment either in respect of consanguinity, affinity, former contract or otherwise, but that they may lawfully marry together, and that her parents are both dead and of the truth thereof he offereth to make faith."

Where the marriage authorized by this license took place is not known, as no record of it is found in the Parish Registers of Salisbury in any of the churches there. That it was solemnized is beyond doubt, and moreover, it took place soon after the granting of the license as

the first child of Rev. Peter[2] Thacher by Alice Batt, his second wife was born in 1636-7 as is recorded in the Parish Register of that Church.

March 30, 1635. From the record of the Vestry of St. Edmund's we note as follows, viz: --

"Election of Mr. Thomas Keinton and Mr. Francis Dove to be church wardens, and of Mr. Maurice Smith to be Parish Clerk."

The Rector incumbent had the right to nominate one church warden, the other to be elected by the parishioners. The office of Parish clerk is a freehand tenable for life, and his appointment was in the hands of the Rector incumbent. It is more than probable that the Warden nominated in this case by the Rector incumbent was Francis Dove, who was the warm and chosen friend of Rev. Peter[2] Thacher; and who on the death of Rev. Peter[2] Thacher (he, Francis Dove, himself being a widower) married as his second wife Alice (Batt) Thacher, widow of Rev. Peter[2] Thacher.

A little previous to this last date, Antony[2] Thacher (Rev. Peter[2] Thacher's brother, who had for some time been acting as curate of St. Edmund's, must have severed his connection with that church for on April 5, 1635, he sailed from Southhampton on the ship "James," bound for New England; and he took with him, as is well known Rev. Peter[2] Thacher's son Thomas[3] Thacher. We also believe he took with him as his appentice, Rev. Peter[2] Thacher's oldest son, Peter[3] Thacher, as explained in full under the individual record of this Peter[3] Thacher. Antony[2] Thacher is said to have married a second time six weeks before sailing from Southampton; and on leaving Salisbury he left behind him there in charge of his brother Rev. Peter[2] Thacher, his youngest son (by his first wife, Mary _____) Benjamin[3] Thacher, who was born in Salisbury April 3, 1634, and subsequently died September 1, (about) 1639, and was buried there in Salisbury.

All during the incumbency of Rev. Peter[2] Thacher at St. Edmund's there was constant friction between him and the ecclesiastical authorities of the cathedral church on account of the Puritanism, it being evident that neither he nor his congregation were sufficiently in accord with the church powers of that day to induce them to conform any more than was absolutely necessary to the then established rules of the church. This condition of affairs resulted in formal complaints being made by the church authorities against Rev. Peter[2] Thacher to the Bishop of Salisbury, to which complaints he finally replied in the following letter, the original of which is still preserved, viz: --

1637. "January 13, 1637. To the Right Reverend Father in God, the Lord Bishop of Sarum: Certain reasons for which I do in all humility supplicate and entreat your Lordship that I may not be inforced either to publish in the congretation, or promise obedience to an order lately made by the Right Worshipfull Dr. Lynne concerning the time of beginning prayer at St. Edmund's church.

1. That the order herein said to be made by the Right Worshipfull Sir Nathaniel Brent, Vicar General, in St. Edmund's Church, was not made there, but at Dr. Osbourn's house where the said Vicar General then lay as I very well remember being then present.

2. That the order made by the Vicar General required not that prayer should begin in the afternoon at two o'clock precisely, but about that time, namely at two or somewhat after, so that I (considered) the _____ a little of the time could be no breach of the Vicar General's order. As on Ash Wednesday the lecture at St. Thomas' Church is intended to begin at ten, yet many times it is past ten and sometimes I suppose nearer eleven before it begins.

3. I never promised to observe this order of the Vicar General, not only for that it was contrary to an order formerly made by your Lordship and observed until Mr. Robson's coming, but also for some other reasons which I know it would be to me very inconvenient; some of which when I began to allege by his, the Vicar General's permission, it pleased him to command me silence in these words: —
'Mr. Thacher, speak no more of it, for I will have it so.'

4. I never violated or neglected the order aforesaid in any contempt of ecclesiastical authority and jurisdiction, as is here indicated, but would willingly have observed it had I been able.

5. I never used any plot or practice (by) long and tedious sermons as is here pretended, or any other way whatsoever to circumvent or hinder at any time from coming (to) hear the sermons in the Cathedral Church. But having at my first coming to my church craved and obtained your Lordship's allowance to do something by way of catechising on Sunday mornings, for the information of such of my parish as could not come to the Cathedral Church, of which sort there were and still are very many, I continued that course until the afternoon's sermons were commanded to be turned into catechising. Then in obedience to that order I began to catechise in the afternoon instead of preaching, and to preach in the morning instead of catechising. And this course I have hitherto continued with as much care as I could not to give offense to any.
Mr. Chancellor himself allowed me an hour for my prayer and sermon in the morning, after the prayers of the church were ended. And I can truly say I have desired to confine myself to that time. Yea, I think verily I have never exceeded it, or very seldom; many, yea, and most times have ended with it. And this much I say truly, that I never understood of their

late coming, at any time from St. Edmund's to the Cathedral, but it was (great) grief and vexation unto me.

6. I consider this order of Mr. Chancellor is impossible to be observed as it is there set down, without putting down my sermon in the morning altogether. For the order is that morning prayer shall begin Sundays after eight of the clock, and the prayer and sermon after that not to be extended longer than till the great bell shall be rung for warning to the sermon at the Cathedral Church. Now the reading of all prayer (which is commanded to be done) will take up to an hour and sometimes more, ordinarily cannot be done less; and the ringing of the bell to the sermon at the Cathedral is usually at 9 o'clock, as hath been observed, or presently thereupon; Yea, the bell that often times begins to ring before I have been able to begin my sermon. To order therefore that prayer shall begin presently after eight, and the sermon not extended longer than till the ringing of the bell in the Cathedral is in truth to order that there shall be no sermon at all, and so to leave a company of poor souls purchased at as high price as the best soul in the world (which cannot come to the Cathedral Church, never do) without any instruction at all; which my conscience tells me, for me willingly to yield unto, were to bring guilt of their blood upon myself.

7. I cannot with good conscience (as I suppose) read this order in the congregation at the time appointed for two reasons.

   (1) Because I know the reading of it immediately after the first lesson (as is required) will cause an interruption and much discussion in the whole congregation in the public worship of Almighty God, which I think in my (conscience) ought not to be done.

(2) Because there are therein many aspersions cast upon myself (as all that shall hear it will presently judge and understand) as namely of malice of contempt of authority and ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and the like, which I utterly defie; which for me to be a publisher of in the congregation would, as I consider, be no less than a kind of bearing penance by a public: acknowledgement of my being guilty of them.

8. Whereas the order requires that we notify within a time therein limited both of the publication of the order, and of our obedience and submission thereunto, which is, as I understand it, that we promise duly to observe the same, I do in all humble manner intreat that I may not be made to make any such promise without some investigation of the order aforesaid it being impossible to be kept for the (reason) before alleged without putting (down) the morning exercises altogether; and sometimes without omitting the exercises in the afternoon also, which I think I cannot do without sin, who am willing to yield all obedience to the Lord.

Peter Thacher

The unworthiest of all God's servants."

The original of this remonstrance was in 1839 in the possession of Rev. George Radcliffe, then Rector of of St. Edmund's. What the result of this controversy was has not been recorded.

Rev. Peter[2] Thacher died at Salisbury, England, while still the incumbent of the Rectorship of St. Edmund's on Sunday, February 16, 1640 (Old Style) 1641 New Style; and was buried from St. Edmund's Church on February 19, 1640-1; and his remains were interred in the churchyard of St. Edmund's where an alter tomb was erected to his memory,

which tomb is still standing in the year 1910. The inscription on this tomb is still quite legible; but the side panel on which the inscription is cut is made of three slabs of stone with vertical joints; on the two left-hand slabs the inscription is cut the right-hand slab being left blank. Time has corroded the stone along the edges of the joint between the left and middle slabs so as to render the lettering along the line of this joint somewhat illegible. In the inscription the "V" of Roman numerals XVI comes right at this joint, and time has caused it to disappear and it reads X__I instead of XVI, as it originally did. This must be so as the Sundays of February 1640, Old Style fell on the 2nd, 9th, 16th, and 23rd, respectively, and the 16th is the only one that fits the facts of this case. This statement explains the various readings of the inscription on the tomb which have heretofore appeared. The correct inscription is as follows, viz: --

"HERE LYETH YE BODY OF MR. PETER THATCHER WHO WAS A LABORIOUS MINISTER IN PREACHING YE GOSPEL OF JESUS CHRIST TO YE PEOPLE OF ST. EDMOND'S BY YE SPACE OF XVIII YEARES, WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE ON LORD'S DAY AT NIGHT BEING XVI OF FEBRUARY 1640 LET NO MAN MOVE HIS BONES.

F. D."

The dignity of the tomb, which is as pronounced as any in the churchyard, is a reminder of the position which he held in the community.

The maiden surname of his first wife, Anne_____, has never been ascertained, nor their place of marriage, nor any knowledge of her parentage.

The record of his second wife Alice Batt, is fully given herein.

Her will has not yet been discovered, which is to be regretted, as its contents might possibly throw

additional light upon the English connections of the Thacher family.

Alice (Batt) Thacher, widow of Rev. Peter[2] Thacher married a second time at Salisbury, October 19, 1641, to Francis Dove one of the overseers of her first husband's will and his "verie dear friend," he was a merchant of Salisbury and was twice elected Mayor of that City, and was also one of the wardens of St. Edmund's Church. Alice, widow of Francis Dove, died at Salisbury about the 13th of September 1669, and was buried from St. Edmund's Church September 16, 1669; she was undoubtedly interred in St. Edmund's Church yard alongside either her first or second husband, although the tomb of neither Rev. Peter[2] Thacher nor Francis Dove bear any inscription to her memory. Francis Dove died at Salisbury, February 11, 1666, and was buried in St. Edmund's Church yard, where an alter tomb similar in shape and size to that of Rev. Peter[2] Thacher, and alongside of the latter, marks his grave. The tombstone to his memory bears the following inscription, the original being in Latin, viz: --

"Francis Dove of noble character, twice Mayor of this City; a man singularly pure; not excessively severe, but at the same time grave and gentle; a true friend, not harsh to his enemies. Here below he was laid. He died 11th February in that fatal year 1666.

Francis, his second son, imbued with softest manners, and remarkable for his piety and probity, knowing nothing of deceit or guile, here also sleeps under this stone. He died September 14, 1661."

Francis Dove Senior, was a widower when he married Alice (Batt) Thacher. His first wife was named Margery _____, her maiden surname being not known. She died at Salisbury and was buried from St. Edmund's Church, June 26, 1639. Francis Dove had by Margery, his first wife, the following

children (not in Thacher line):

1. Thomas, baptized St. Edmund's , March 6, 1630;

2. Francis, baptized St. Edmund's, March 3, 1633, died September 14, 1661;

3. Henry, baptized St. Edmund's July 30, 1637;

4. Peter, baptized St. Edmund's June 22, 1639, died about June 24, 1639, and was buried from St. Edmund's Church June 26, 1639.

The initials "F. D." following the inscription on the tomb of Rev. Peter[2] Thacher are undoubtedly those of Francis Dove, who in all probability had charge of the erection of his tomb and the wording of the inscription thereon. Francis Dove had by his second wife Alice (Batt) Thacher, four children (three sons and one daughter) as heretofore recorded. These children are not of Thacher blood, but are half-brothers, and sisters of the children of Rev. Peter[2] Thacher by his second marriage.

Rev. Peter[2] Thacher made his will on February 1, 1640-1, and it was probated August 5, 1641. It is recorded at the Principal Registry of the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. A copy of this will duly certified to by the local authorities of its place of deposit here follows. It should be borne in mind, however, that the copy here subjoined is a certified copy of the filed copy of the will itself and not a copy of the original will. Stress is here placed on this fact for the reason heretofore set forth that the filed copy of the will is signed "Peter Thatcher," whereas the original will itself is clearly signed "Peter Thacher." In the body of the instrument whether in copy or original wherever the name Thatcher appears it is spelled Thatcher and not

Thacher; which is accounted for by the fact the document was, in the original, not in the handwriting of the testator but in the handwriting of his legal advisor, who spelled the surname of the testator according to the popular acceptation thereof and not according to the testator's own particular way of spelling it.

"Last Will and Testament of Rev. Peter Thatcher of Salisbury, England, extracted from the Principal Registry of the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

"In the name of God, Amen. The first day of February Anno Domini one thousand six hundred and forty, and in the sixteenth yeare of the raigne of our Soveraigne Lord King Charles—I, Peter Thatcher of Cittie of New Sarum, in the Countie of Wilts, Clerke, being sick in bodie, but of good and perfect memorie, thanks be to God for the same, doe ordaine and make this my last Will and testament in manner and form following.

First: — I give and bequeath my soule into the hands of Almightie God, and my body I commit to the earth from whence it came.

Item: — I give and bequeath to Peter Thatcher and Thomas Thatcher twoe of my sonnes the some of thirty five pounds in money which was sent over to New England to buy goates, and is in the hands of my brother Antonie Thatcher. Also, I give and bequeath to my said two sonnes twenty pounds which is due to me from my said brother for keepinge his child. Also, I give to my said twoe sonnes the several somes of thirty and one pounds and fourteene pounds being in the hands of my brother-in-law Christopher Batt, all which severall somes of money to be equallie divided between my said two sonnes. And my will is that my said sonn Thomas shall have the legacie paid as convenientlie as may be after my decease. And my said sonne Peter to have his legacie paid when he shall have served out his

apprenticeship and not before, and in the meantime to be managed by my overseers hereafter named.

Item: —— I give to my said sonn Peter my greate Brass pott, and Mr. Henry Aynesworth's works and Mr. Rogers his seven treatizes.

Item: —— I give and bequeath to Anne Thatcher, my daughter, fiftie pounds and all her mother's child-bed lynnen..

Item: —— I given and bequeath to Martha Thatcher and Elizabeth Thatcher, my daughters, to each of them fiftie pounds, which said legacies given to my said three daughters. I will, shall bee paid unto them when they shall respectively attaine to their several ages of twenty and one yeares or bee married, which of them shall first happen.

Item: —— I give and bequeath to John Thatcher, my sonne, fiftie pounds to be paid to him when he shall have served out his apprenticeship or shall have attained to his age of twenty and three years, which shall happen first; all of which fower last mentioned legacies of fiftie pounds, my will is, shall be paid out of the money's specified and mentioned in a writing now in the hands of Mr. Francis Dove.

Item: —— I give and bequeath unto my last nominated fower children (viz) Anne, Martha, Elizabeth, and John, to each of them tenn pounds to be paid unto them by my executrix at the tymes limited for payment of their legacies. Provided alwaies that if my said daughters or anie or either of them shall marrye before they shall respectively attain to their several ages of twenty and one yeares without the consent of my overseers, or one of them, then such of them as shall soe marrye shall have onlie this last legacie of tenn pounds, and their other legacies of fiftie pounds to be divided amonge the survivours of them at the discretion of my overseers.

Item: —— I give and bequeath to Samuel Thatcher, Paull Thatcher and Barnabas Thatcher, my three youngest sonnes, to each of them fiftie pounds to bee paid to them when they shall respectively attaine to theire severall ages of twenty and three years. And it is my will that the benefit and comoditie to be made of all said legacies given unto the said children shall bee bestowed and ymployed by my overseers for and towards the education and maintenance of my said children untill theire legacies shall respectively grow due and paieable in such sorte as my said overseers shall thincke best and fittest for them. And if any of my said children shall dye before his, her, or theire legacies shall growe due and payable by this my Will, then my will is that the legacies of him, her, or them so dyinge shall be divided amoungst the rest of my children surviving by my overseers in such sorte as to them shall seem best and fittest.

Item: —— I give to my two brothers John and Anthonie, to my wife's fower sisters, Elizabeth, Margerie, Marie, and Dorothie, and to my sister Ann Batt to each of them five shillings to make them rings as a remembrance of my love to them.

Item: —— I give to my servant Edithe Davis forty shillings to be paid to her within one month next after my decease. All the rest of my goods, debts, chattels, plate, ymplements of household stuff and books (except such of my books as I shall give and dispose of by a noate or schedule hereof to be annexed to this my Will, and reserving to my children the plate which was severallie given to them at theire births or since) I give and bequeath to Alice Thatcher my loving wife whom I alsoe ordaine and make sole Executrix of my last Will and Testament. And I do desire my verie loving friend the said Francis Dove and my loving brother-in-law Richard Allwood, to be the overseers of this my last Will and Testament to whom I give five shillings apeace in token of my love.

In witness whereof I, the said Peter Thatcher have hereunto sett my hand and seale yearen the day and yeare first written.

(Copy on general exhibition signed Peter Thatcher)

(Original will signed Peter Thacher)

Signed, sealed, delivered, and published by the said Peter Thatcher for his last Will and Testament in the presence of Nathaniel Conduit and John Ivie, Jr."

The certificate of Probate of this will is filed at Doctors Commons in London, and is written in Latin, of which the following is an accurate translation, viz: --

The aforesaid will with the schedule annexed was proved at London the fifth day of August Anno Domini sixteen hundred and forty one before the worshipful Sir Henry Marten, Knight, Doctor of Laws, the last appointed Custodian or Commissioner of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, by the oath of Alice Thacher, widow of the said deceased and Executrix nominated in such will, to whom was committed administration of all and singular the goods found and held in trust of this same deceased. She swears well and faithfully to administer the same goods upon the holy Evangelists of God before Judge John Bushell, Clerk under, authority (by force) of the commissioner."

SCHEDULE ANNEXED TO WILL

"Given to my sonn Thomas Thatcher, theis bookes following (vizt)." (Here follows a list of some 117 volumes the titles recorded in Latin, which books eventually found their way to America and into the hands of Rev. Thomas[3] Thacher of Weymouth, Mass., then, and subsequently of Old South Church Boston, the beneficiary named in schedule. Among these books are those given Rev. Peter[2] Thacher wile at Oxford, under the terms of the will of

Rev. John Raynolds, President of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, which is proven by the fact that a number of the books in the library of Rev. Thomas[3] Thacher which was inherited by his son Rev. Peter[4] Thacher, of Milton, bore inscriptions showing them to have been given to Rev. Peter[2] Thacher by the executors of Rev. John Raynold's will.)

"(Copy of schedule on general exhibitions signed) Peter Thatcher, testibus

(Original schedule signed)

Peter Thacher, Testibus."

In the above will we see that Rev. Peter[2] Thacher mentions his children by his first wife in one group, viz: -- Peter, Thomas, Anne, Martha, Elizabeth, and John; and those by his second wife in a separate group, viz: -- Samuel, Paul, and Barnabas. These children are mentioned in the order above, which is also the order of their birth insofar as we know from existant records. Inasmuch as Peter is named first it is concluded that he was the oldest living child, his elder brother John, first, having died at Milton Clevedon, June ___, 1622. All of these children were undoubtedly living at the time of the making of the will, February 1, 1640-1, and also at the time of the testator's death, which took place a few days later, February 16, 1640-1. Peter[3] Thacher, as stated earlier came to New England with his uncle Antony[2], as the latter's apprentice, and was in New England as late as 1641-2, where he was twice haled before the Court, once for running away from his uncle Antony[2] and once for an act of piracy. After this year he disappears from the Colonial Records, and he may have returned to England, but we have absolutely no record of him beyond the year 1641-2. Thomas[3] Thacher we know came to New England and there remained leaving a numerous posterity. Anne[3] Thacher we have no record beyond that of her baptism at St. Edmund's Church. Of Martha[3] Thacher, we know

that she married Mr. Richard Parham of London, and nothing more. Of Elizabeth[3] Thacher, we know nothing beyond the fact of her baptism at St. Edmund's. Of John[3] Thacher we have given a record so far as it is known to us. Samuel[3] Thacher died in 1646 aged 10 years, and left no issue. Paul[3] Thacher married and his record so far as is known is heretofore given; and finally Barnabas[3] Thacher died in 1641, a mere child leaving no issue.

Thomas Batt and his wife Joane (Byley) Batt had the following children viz: —

CHRISTOPHER, batpized July 16, 1601; who married Anne Baynton.

THOMAS, baptized December 2, 1602.

ALICE, baptized January 30, 1604-5; who married Rev. Peter[2] Thacher as his second wife.

ELIZABETH, baptized April 26, 1607; who married at St. Edmund's January 29, 1639-40 to Mr. Richard Allwood; and surviving him she married second July 17, 1650 Mr. Richard Combe (See N.E.H.G. Reg. Vol. 47, p. 135 for the will of Richard Allwood).

HENRY, baptized October 4, 1609.

MARGERIE, baptized September ___, 1610.

MARY, baptized November 9, 1616.

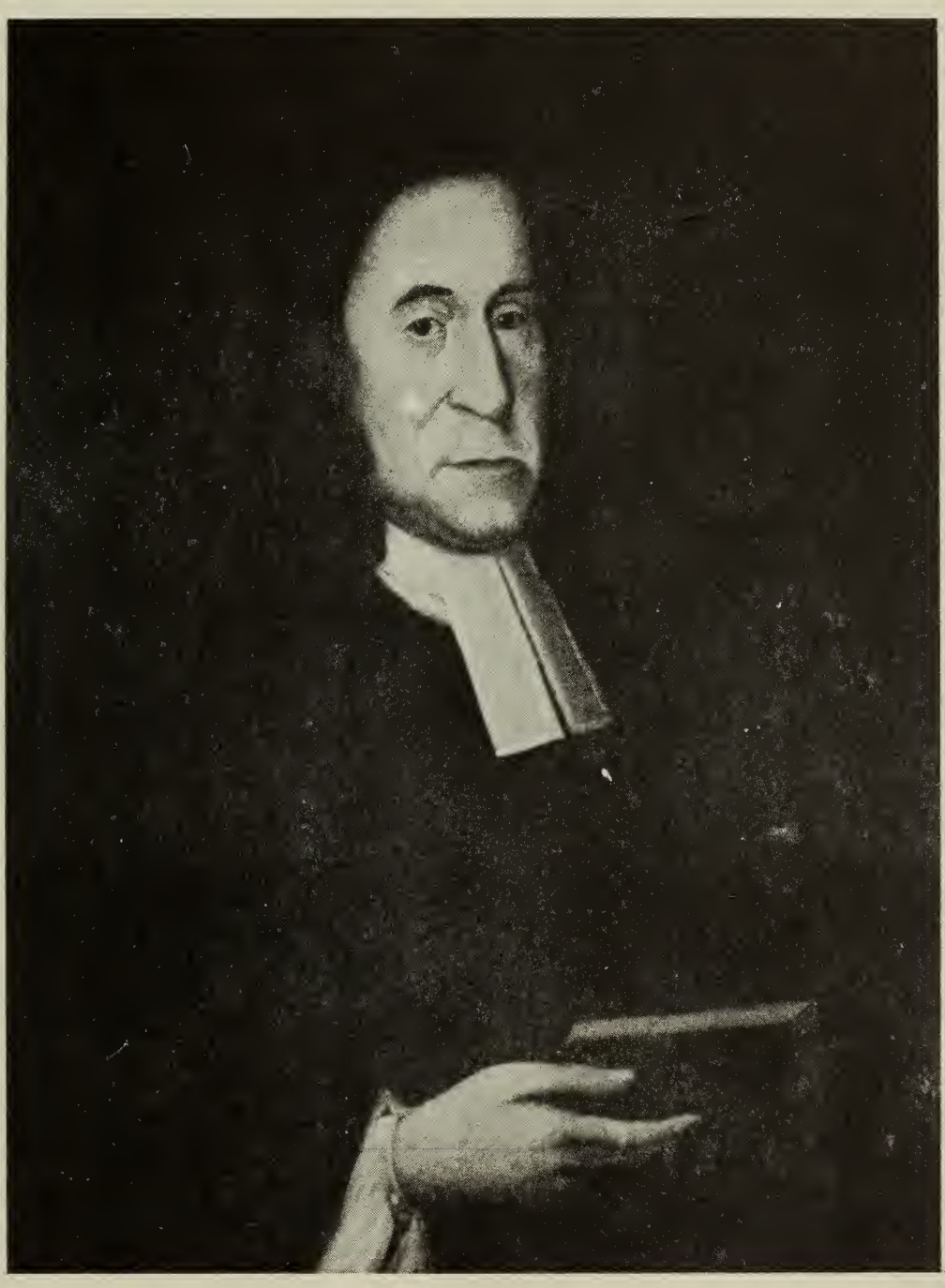
DOROTHIE, baptized July 18, 1618, who came over to New England on the "Bevis" from Southampton, May ___, 1638, aged 20, with her brother Christopher Batt.

We have given the above record of the children of Thomas Batt in order to prepare for the discussion of the will of Rev. Peter[2] Thacher.

The will as we see mentions his wife Alice (Batt) Thacher, whom he left residuary legatee and sole executrix. His brothers Antony[2] and John[2], are both left small legacies of 5 shillings to be themselves rings; and he distinctly mentions the fact

that his brother Antony[2] Thacher was then in New England. He does not mention the residence of his brother John[2] Thacher. He mentions his wife's four sisters, Elizabeth, Margerie, Marie, and Dorothie, who we see are the four sisters of Alice Batt mentioned in the above record of the children of Thomas Batt. It may be well here to remark that Elizabeth (Batt) was then the wife of Richard Allwood, which accounts for Peter[2] Thacher calling him brother-in-law in his will; she subsequently, as we see July 17, 1650, became the wife of Richard Combe, the celebrated Ana-Baptist, and was the "Mother-in-law's sister, one Mrs. Elizabeth Coombs," mentioned in the letter of 1676 from Rev. Thomas[3] Thacher of Boston, Massachusetts, to his son Peter[4] Thacher, who was then sojourning in London. The will also mentions his "sister," Ann Batt. Genealogists previous to this have argued from insufficient data that this "sister" Ann Batt was born Ann Thacher, i.e., was a blood sister of Rev. Peter[2] Thacher; such, however, was not the case. Rev. Peter[2] Thacher never had any sister Ann; and in fact, so far as we know, never had any sister whatever. This sister Ann Batt was the wife of Christopher Batt, his brother-in-law, and should in the will have properly been called "sister-in-law." Christopher Batt (brother of Alice Batt, the second wife of Rev. Peter[2] Thacher) married by license at St. Edmund's Church, Salisbury, October 12, 1629, to Anne Baynton, a spinster, then aged about 26. (See Diocesan Register of Sarum Book IV.) Being described in the license as a spinster, she was of course a maiden, and her maiden name was Baynton and not Thacher. Her description in the will as his "sister" means that she was the wife of his brother-in-law, Christopher Batt. Francis Dove "his verie loving friend," and one of the overseers of his will, was as we have seen also one of the wardens of St. Edmund's Church during the incumbency of the testator and was also twice elected Mayor of Salisbury. The servant, Edith Davis, mentioned in the will bears no relation to the family

history. The witnesses to the will are Nathaniel Conduit and John Ivie, Jr. Of the former Nathaniel Conduit we know nothing; it seems, however, that the latter John Ivie, Jr. is identical with the John Ivie with whom Sewell corresponded in London, England, and who was Sewell's agent there in arranging for the liberation of Perez Savage and Thomas[5] Thacher, of Boston, from captivity among the Moors in Mequinez, Barbary,—an account of which will be found under the record of Thomas[5] Thacher, of Boston, and also under the record of Thomas[4] Thacher, of Yarmouth, Massachusetts (who was the son of Judah[3] Thacher, son of Antony[2] Thacher).



Rev. Thomas[3] Thacher
1620-1678

9 Rev. Thomas[3] Thacher (Rev. Peter[2], Rev. Peter[1]) was born
2 May 1, 1620, at Milton Clevedon, Somersetshire, England; he was baptized at Parrish Church, Sarum (Salisbury), England in 1622; he resided at Milton Clevedon (1622) and Salisbury (1635), England, Ipswich (1635), Scituate (1643), Weymouth (1644), and Boston (1667-1678), Massachusetts; he was a minister and Dr. of medicine; he died at Boston, Mass., October 15, 1678; he was buried at Boston in the Kings Chapel cemetery, in the tomb of Jacob Sheaffe. Thomas[3] Thacher was married at Duxbury, Massachusetts (Thacher's Thacher Farm), by Rev. _____, of the _____church, on May 11, 1643, to Elizabeth (Partridge) Kemp of Duxbury, Massachusetts. She was born at Salton (near Dover) Kent, England, on _____ (about the same time as Thomas[3]); she died at Weymouth, Mass., June 2, 1664, and was buried in the _____cemetery at Duxbury, Mass. Her place of residence before marriage was Duxbury, Mass. She was the youngest daughter of Rev. Ralph Partridge of Salton, Kent, England, by his wife Patience _____ Partridge who resided at Salton, Kent, England. Rev. Ralph Partridge was born at _____, England, on _____; he died at Duxbury, Mass., on May _____, 1658, and was buried at Duxbury, Mass., in the _____cemetery; Rev. Ralph Partridge's will dated September 29, 1655, was proved May 4, 1658, a few days after his death; his wife Patience was born at _____, England, on _____; she died at _____, on _____; and is buried at _____ in the _____cemetery. Rev. Ralph Partridge and Patience _____, were married at _____, England on _____. Rev. Partridge came to America in 1636 from Salton, England, where he had preached many years. His daughter Elizabeth came with him. They were in Boston, Mass., November 17, 1636. In 1637, Rev. Partridge was installed as the first minister of Duxbury, Massachusetts.

Children: 4 (Thacher) 3 sons, 1 daughter and 1 stepdaughter Patience Kemp.

THOMAS[4] 10
born _____, 1644, at Weymouth, Norfolk County, Massachusetts; died April 2, 1686; married Mary Savage.

RALPH or RODOLPHUS[4] 12
born_____, 1648, at Weymouth, Norfolk County,
Massachusetts; died July 26, 1733, at Groton,
74 Connecticut; married Ruth Partridge.

PETER[4] 11
born July 18, 1651, at Salem, Essex County, Massachusetts, died December 27, 1727, at Milton, Norfolk County, Massachusetts; married first Theodora Oxenbridge, married second Susannah (Wilkins) Bailey, married third Elizabeth (Thacher) Gee.

ELIZABETH[4] 14
born _____, at _____, died June 11, 1678 at Boston, Massachusetts; married first Captain Nathaniel Davenport, married second Samuel Davis.

Patience Kemp, was a daughter of William Kemp, Elizabeth Partridge's first husband. William Kemp died previous to September 23, 1641; he came to America on the ship "James" which left England on April 5, 1635. This was the same boat that brought Anthony[2] Thacher and his nephew Thomas[3] Thacher to America. William Kemp settled in Duxbury, Massachusetts, and was proposed a Freeman March 5, 1638.9. William Kemp and Elizabeth Partridge were married at Duxbury on _____. After William Kemp's death in 1641, an inventory of his property was taken on September 23, 1641, and it was granted to Elizabeth (Partridge) Kemp on November 2, 1641. Patience Kemp named after her grandmother, was born at _____, on _____, previous to _____ 1641, the date of her father's death. Patience died October 29, 1676?; she married Samuel Seabury on November 16, 1660, at Weymouth, Massachusetts. Samuel Seabury, son of John Seabury (died before 1622), and Grace _____Seabury, was born December 10, 1640, at Boston, Massachusetts; he moved to Duxbury, Mass. and was a physician there on November 16, 1660; he died August 5, 1681.

Plymouth Colonial Records indicate: Grant of land to Samuel Seabury, son-in-law of William Kemp --- Will of Rev. Ralph Partridge, Reg. Vol. 47 p. 279 --- History of Milton, Mass. p. 279 Seabury-Winsoms, Duxbury p. 305.

Samuel Seabury married second Martha Pabodie April 4, 1677.

Plymouth, Colony Records: William Kemp Vol. I, Vol. II, p. 27, 37, Vol. V, p. 150, Vol. VI, p. 91, 92, 93, Vol XII, p. 56, 57, 66, 80.

Rev. Thomas[3] Thacher married a second time at Boston, Massachusetts, on _____, about 1665, to Margaret (Webb) Sheaffe of Boston. She was born at Salisbury, Wilts Co., England, on _____, baptized September 25, 1625, at St. Edmunds Church, Kent Co., England; she died at Boston, on February 23, 1693, aged 68, and was buried in the Kings Chapel burying ground in Boston. Her place of residence before marriage was Boston, Massachusetts. She was the only daughter of Henry Webb a wealthy merchant of Boston, by his wife Dousabell (Smith) Webb who resided at Boston. Henry Webb was born at _____, England on _____; he died at _____, _____, on September 7, 1660, and is buried at _____, in the _____cemetery; his wife Dousabell was born at _____, England, on _____; she died at _____, on February 28, 1659, and is buried at _____, in the _____cemetery. Henry Webb and Dousabell Smith were married at Salisbury, England, in St. Edmunds Church, on August 11, 1633.

Children by second marriage, none.

Margaret Webb married Jacob Sheaffe of Boston, her first husband on _____, about 1642; he was born at Cranbrook, Kent Co., England, on August 4, 1616, and resided there; he came to America, Connecticut, when he was almost 23 years of age in 1639; he died March 22, 1658.9; he owned a large estate in Boston at that time. Margaret Webb, the only daughter of Henry Webb, was a wealthy heiress of Boston. In Kings Chapel burying ground, tomb of Jacob Sheaffe, the following inscriptions have been noted: "Here lyeth interned the body of Jacob Sheaffe of Boston who for some time lived at Cranbrook, in Kent Co., in Old England. He deceased the 22 Mar. 1658, aged 42 years." (The monument to Jacob Sheaffe is a table in Kings Chapel churchyard in Boston.)

"Here lyeth interned the body of Mrs. Margaret Thacher former wife of Mr. Jacob Sheaffe, and late ye wife of Rev. Thomas Thacher, Aetatis 68. About 23 Feb. 1693."

Rev. Thomas[3] Thacher was born on May 1, 1620, at Milton Clevedon, Somerset County, England. His father Rev. Peter[2] Thacher (1587.8-1640.1) was a priest of the church of England.

and lived at Queen Camel until 1603; at Oxford until about 1616, where he became a fellow of Corpus Christi College; at Milton Clevedon, Somerset, where he was Vicar of St. James Church until 1623. He then removed to Salisbury where he became Rector of St. Edmunds Parrish Church in Salisbury. Rev. Peter[2] Thacher died at Salisbury on February 16, 1640.1. Thomas[3] Thacher's youth, from age three, was spent at the cathedral town of Salisbury. There his father became Rector of St. Edmunds Church, and as son Thomas[3] walked those narrow streets, bystanders pointed him out for his piety, and said: "There goes a Puritan." Thomas[3] received his grammer school education at home where he appeared to have imbibe true puritan principles, and as his father intended that his education should have been completed at the University, either at Cambridge or Oxford, but Thomas disgusted with the prevailing ecclesiastical tyranny was induced to decline the proposals of his father, and crossed the Atlantic, that he might enjoy liberty of conscience in the wilds of New England. To this determination his parents readily consented, as they themselves intended to have followed him. But this was prevented by the death of his mother Anne (_____) Thacher on March 23rd (about) 1634. She was buried at Salisbury, England, March 26th, 1634, from St. Edmunds Church, probably in the churchyard. At this early age of 15, Thomas[3] Thacher, an enterprising young puritan embarked in company with his uncle Anthony[2] Thacher (1588.9-1667) from Southamton, England, on the ship "James" of London. They sailed April 5th, 1635, and arrived in New England, on June 4th, 1635, after 61 days on the high seas.

Shortly after their arrival in New England they had occasion to pass from Ipswich to Marblehead, Mass., as Anthony's cousin Rev. Joseph Avery was invited to Marblehead to be their pastor in due time. There being no church there yet, but a town appointed to set up the trade of fishing. Anthony[2] Thacher with his second wife Elizabeth (Jones) Thacher, his four children by his first wife, William[3], Edith[3], Peter[3], and Mary[3], and possibly his servant Peter Higdon, his cousin Rev. Avery and his family of eleven in all, one Mr. William Elliot some time of Sarum, England, and four mariners, embarked at Ipswich, August 11, 1635, on board a bark (a ship with three masts) belonging to Mr. Allerton, of Plymouth. Anthony[2]

Thacher's second wife whom he had married about six weeks before leaving England, was the sister of Richard Jones of Dinder, England, who came to America in March of 1635, sailing from Wainmouth, England, March 20th, 1635, and who settled in Dorchester, Mass., Anthony[2] Thacher's youngest son Benjamin[3] who was born April 13, 1634 was left behind in England in charge of his brother Rev. Peter[2] Thacher. Benjamin[3] who must have been sickly died young on September 1st, 1639. Anthony's first wife died in 1634, she was buried on July 26th, 1634.

On the morning of August 12th, 1635, the group set sail for Marblehead. But on August 14th about ten at night they were overtaken by a tremendous tempest in the night and shipwrecked, and 21 out of the 23 persons on board were drowned on August 15th, 1635. Anthony[2] Thacher and his second wife Elizabeth were the only persons preserved from shipwreck having reached an island off Cape Ann subsequently called Thacher Island. It was granted to Anthony[2] Thacher on January 9, 1636.7, by the Massachusetts General Court held at Boston, as his proper inheritance.

Thomas[3] Thacher had such a strong and sad impression upon his mind, says Dr. Cotton Mather, about the issue of the voyage that he with another decided to go by land, and so escaped perishing with some of his pious and precious friends by sea. This journey overland was a hazardous one, it being through an unsettled wilderness, and full of Indians. Being thus providentially preserved, young Thomas[3] Thacher later became an inmate in the family of Rev. Charles Chauncey. Rev. Chauncey left England late in 1637 and arrived at Plymouth, Mass., late in May 1638, and after a six months voyage, and stayed there three years. He was elected pastor of Scituate, Mass., Congregational Church in 1641 and subsequently became president of Harvard College. He was elected to this office on November 29, 1654. Under the tuition of that eminent scholar and pastor, Thomas[3] Thacher studied Theology and Medicine. He completed his education and was thus prepared for the duties of the ministry. He later became engaged in Hebrew Lexican at Newton, Massachusetts. "His good sense" says Savage in his curiously abbreviated words, "united with a general acquaintance in science of that day, acquired for him great reputation as a physician,

and to complete his honors, Mather who always loves an exaggera makes him compose a Hebrew Lexican, so compress that within one sheet of paper, he had every considerable word of the language!" Savages Gen. Dic.

Thomas[3] Thacher was not long an idle Theology candidate. Such was his pious deportment, and so manifest his qualifications for a Gospel teacher, that he was soon invited to become the pastor of the First Church (Congregational) at Weymouth, Mass. where he was ordained January 2, 1644. He lived and preached here for twenty years. In his ministerial labors he was most faithful and effectionate, and among his excellencies was a peculiar spirit of prayer. He was remarkable for the copious, fluent and fervent manner of performing that sacred exercise.

Thomas[3] also acquired a knowledge of Medicine and united the practice of that profession with his ecclesiastical vocation in which he was greatly useful. He was a physician at Weymouth, Mass., contemporary with Dr. Byram for seventeen years. In May of 1645, Thomas[3] Thacher was made a freeman of Massachusetts Colony by the General Court of Mass.

Thomas[3] Thacher married Elizabeth (Partridge) Kemp on May 11, 1643 at Duxbury, Massachusetts. Eliza was the youngest daughter of Rev. Ralph Partridge, the first minister of Duxbury, Massachusetts, who, among other pious ministers was, to use his own expression, "hunted like a partridge on the mountain" and driven from his native soil in England to seek asylum in America, a land of religious freedom.

Rev. Ralph Partridge, in his early life was a clergyman of the Church of England and preached for many years in Salton (near Dover), Kent, England. This was learned from land and conveyance of land by John Marshall of Lenham, England, November 1631. John Marshall married Mary Partridge in England. Rev. Partridge was later one of the most distinguished ministers in New England. Youngs Chronicle of the Pilgrims says "Ralph Partridge was a gracious man of great abilities who arrived at Boston, Massachusetts, on November 17, 1636, in company with the blessed Nathaniel Royers." Rev. Partridge was a member of the Cambridge,

Massachusetts, synod of 1647 and was associated with Cotton and Mather (Youngs Chronicle of the Pilgrims) in drawing up the platform of church government and discipline.
Rev. Partridge was installed as the first minister of Duxbury, Massachusetts in 1637 and continued there in the ministry till his death at an advanced age in 1658.
Rev. Partridge left his wife Patience and two daughters Mary who married John Marshall in England, and Elizabeth who married Rev. Thomas[3] Thacher in Duxbury, Massachusetts as her second husband. Her first husband William Kemp died in 1641. Dr. Cotton Mather says "Elizabeth Partridge Thacher was a person of most amiable temper, and pious, and prudent and every way worthy of the man to whom she was a glory."

Rev. Ralph Partridge (Duxbury) Will dated September 29, 1655, was proved May 4, 1658, a few days after his death, on the oath of Mr. William Collier. Noted in his Will were:

Elizabeth Thacher - Daughter of Rev. Ralph Partridge.
Ralph Thacher - Elizabeth Thacher's second son.
Patience Kemp - Elizabeth Thacher's eldest daughter by her first husband William Kemp.
Peter Thacher - Elizabeth Thacher's youngest son.
Thomas Thacher - Elizabeth Thacher's husband.
Mary Marshall - Eldest daughter of Rev. Ralph Partridge.
John Marshall - Husband of Mary Marshall.
Robert Marshall - Eldest son of Mary Marshall.
William Brett -
Joseph Prior - Man-servant.
Anna Rainer - Maid-servant.
Elizabeth Tidge - Rev. Ralph Partridge's sister.
The Will was signed by William Collier, John Alden, Christopher Wadsmuth, Constans Southworth.

To his daughter Elizabeth he gave all his landed estate in New England and after her decease to her second son Ralph Thacher, except one parcel of land "at Hicks lies necke" which he bought of Mr. Hicks of Plymouth, Mass., and another lot of 10 acres which he gave to her eldest daughter Patience Kemp and to her youngest son Peter Thacher the part of lands which were purchased of Ussamaqueen, called the New Plantation. To his daughter Elizabeth Thacher he also

gave his old home in England, and his library of 400 volumes which later became the property of Rev. Thomas[3] Thacher. Rev. Ralph Partridge's wife died earlier at _____, on _____. Ralph Thacher was living in Duxbury as late as 1681, but afterwards settled over the church at Marthas Vineyard in 1697.

See Will of Mr. William Kemp 1641, Vol. I, folio 4, Plymouth Colony Wills and Inventories.

The New England Historic and Genealogy Register Vol. 1, p. 134 in a published list of Ministers of the Church in Boston from 1630-1842 states that Thomas[3] Thacher was graduated in England.

Thomas[3] Thacher was the first minister ordained in Weymouth, Massachusetts. He was ordained after the withdrawal of Mr. Samuel Newman who had served the Weymouth Church since 1639. With the withdrawal of Mr. Newman the perplexities of the church came to an end.

According to parrish records, it appears that the first meeting house in the town stood on "Watch House Hill" about one hundred and fifty rods north of the railroad depot in North Weymouth. The hill is now called "Burying Hill."

While in Weymouth Mr. Newman as pastor of the church was granted 24 acres of land on the west side of what is now North Street, between the North Cemetery and Pearl Street. This would, therefore, seem to have been the location of the first parsonage. There is reason to believe that he made the first record that has been preserved of the division of land among the settlers.

The church was without a pastor in 1643 as Mr. Newman left Weymouth to go with many parrishoners to settle a new place he named "Rehoboth" (meaning broadplace). There he continued as pastor until his death in 1663. Although the church was without a pastor and greatly reduced in numbers another pastor was soon found. Rev. Thomas[3] Thacher accepted their call and he was ordained and installed on January 2, 1644. Under him the church became fully established, and for the following twenty years there was peace and prosperity.

He probably purchased and lived in the parsonage left by Mr. Newman, in accordance with a custom followed for many years; that is, the town provided a parsonage and sold it to the minister, with the condition that it was to be sold back to the town if the pastor left or died without children. The town would then sell it to his successor, or provide some other house.

In the History of Weymouth Vol. 1 p. 200 & 201: First Division List of property owners west side of town bounding upon Braintree line: (Meeting of Selectment of Weymouth, December 14, 1663) Mr. Thacher 17½ acres, 20 lots, Second Division - beginning on Braintree line: Mr. Thacher 52½ acres, 1 lot.

The meeting-house begun in 1635 or 1636 was at last completed; but it soon needed repairs, and in 1652 the townsmen were directed "to do what was necessary to make it more comfortable and prevent further decay."

The minister's salary appears to have become a leading expense of the town, and the amount and the assessing, collecting, and paying the same were the occasion of much deliberation and action in town meetings. At a meeting in 1657, a committe of twenty men was "directed and empowered by the town to take care about Mr. Thacher's Mayntenance that it be payde both in time and kind according to our agreement," and "in case any shall neglect or refuse to discharge their duty therein, to pu forth their power to recover same according to law."

Rev. Thomas[3] Thacher during his pastorate at the Weymouth Congregational Church was a member of the Synod which met at Boston, March 10, 1662. He was 42 years old then and had been in the service of the church for eighteen years.

The town of Weymouth* is, next to Plymouth, the oldest English settlement in Mass. It has a rich and in some respects, a unique history, interesting alike to its own people and to the scholars of the country, and the want of its record has been long felt and deplored. Its early settlers were numerous, men of character and enterprise, while its emigrants soon found their way into other sections, where their descendants are now found in large numbers scattered from the shores of the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the English Provinces on the north to the Mexican-Gulf on the south.

82* Gilbert Nash 1622-1884

It is highly probable that, previous to 1620, there were temporary camps upon the territory now Weymouth, formed by the fisherman and traders who visited the New England coast to carry on with bitter facilities their traffic with the natives. Here seems to have been an important rendezvous forthe Indians, and there are traces now remaining of several of their settlements upon the shores of the bay. Here, also, centre the old Indian trails leading from the territories at the South, now covered by Plymouth Bristol, and Norfolk Counties. It was a point easily accessible by sea and land and thus of great value for this purpose.

It was not, however, until the settlement at Plymouth was begun that any attempt at actual occupation was made and real possession taken. That enterprise, so feeble and of so little promise, crystallized into practical purpose the thought that perhaps had lain undeveloped in the minds of many; and Thomas Weston, a well-known and prominent merchant of London, who had been the agent of the Pilgrims in their negotiations with the Plymouth Colony, and who, on account of some trouble with his associates in business, had broken off his connection with them, undertook the establishment of a colony upon his own account which should, in a better location combine all the advantages of the Plymouth Colony without its drawbacks. Weston failed in 1622 and 1623.

Capt. Robert Gorges an adventurer son of Sir Fernando Gorges, possessor of a patent, covering, by an elastic rendering of terms, the territory about the bay known as Boston Harbor, recognizing the advantages of its position, and believing, also, in the certain success of a trading colony, prepared an expedition having the same end in view. In the summer and early autumn of 1623, the company took up its residence upon or near the recently deserted site of Weston's settlement. It was simply a trading colony, and all the elements composing it were intended but to promote the acquisition of wealth to its proprietors; the real basis of a permanent colony was lacking. There was no common bond, save that of money, to bind its members together; when the hardships of a New England winter came upon them, and the profits of the enterprise did not flow in to realize their anticipations, there was nothing to sustain their courage, which soon gave away, and they were scattered, and Wessaguscus remained almost

as before. A few of the more resolute and possibly desperate, remained behind, retaining possession of the ground and such remnants of political and religious or ecclesiastical power as had survived the wreck. These were added to from year to year by the slow process of emigration, the tide of which was just beginning to set its feeble course towards these shores. It was some ten or a dozen years before the settlement became a power in the colony of sufficient consequence to attract the notice of authority of its neighbors in Plymouth and Boston, and then it had become so strong as to be difficult to manage.

When the Massachusetts Bay Colony came into power with the advent of Gov. Winthrop, in 1630, and a weight of governmental authority sufficient to subdue all public opposition, a new element was introduced into the little settlement of Wessaguscus, the legal authority contending with the old spirit of resistance based upon the original grant to the Gorges Company upon which the settlement was founded. Opposition continued for several years, and it was not until a score had passed that the mixed company became fairly united and settled down into comparitive peace.

With the large body of new settlers about 1640, the gradual withdrawal of the leaders of the various conflicting elements, and the evident necessity for a strong government and combined effort, comparitive peace prevailed, and the plantation, now town of Weymouth, entered upon a second historical era which continued, with but few important interruptions, for a century and a half.

The disturbed and conflicting state of affairs during the first twenty years of the settlement fully accounts for the absence of records during that time, and until the settlement of Rev. Thomas Thacher in 1644; but why there should be none for the century following until the settlement of Rev. William Smith, it is not so easy to say.

It was the early custom, and one which is still continued in many of the smaller churches for the minister to act as clerk, and sole custodian of all records and papers of the church. Accountable to no one, he could enter what he pleased or nothing at all, and he could do this in either his public

capacity or as a private individual. In many instances the later seems to have been the method, if any the papers passed among the private property of the ministers, and upon his removal or death went into other hands, and the church was left destitute. It may well be that this was the case with the First Church in Weymouth, and that among the papers of the four pastors who preceded Rev. Mr. Smith, could they be found, there would appear much of great value to the history of Weymouth.

During the early years of the town it was very much disturbed by internal dissensions in the church. From 1635, on the arrival of Rev. Joseph Hull and his company, until 1644, upon the settlement of Rev. Thomas[3] Thacher, there was almost constant tumult and disturbance, sometimes so serious as to draw the attention of the General Court. About the years 1637 and 1638 there were no less than four claimants for the Weymouth pulpit, each with a strong party at his command; the old Gorges settlers, the later comers from Dorchester, Boston and Vicinity, and the recent Hull arrivals, while the fourth, coming with a view of harmonizing the differences, only added another element to the discord. The Episcopal element was still strong, but apparently not enough so to propose a candidate of its own views; the Puritan party, which sustained Rev. Thomas Jenner; the 1635 settlers, under the leadership of Rev. Joseph Hull, an independant, with Episcopalian antecedants and a strong party who had invited Rev. Robert Lenthal, who was suspected of favoring the views of Mrs. Hutchinson. Rev. Samuel Newman was summoned to heal the breach, but he found the trouble too serious for his powers. The departure of all these contestants, and the settlement of Rev. Thomas[3] Thacher on Jan. 2, 1644, appeared to resolve the difficulty. He remained pastor of the church for twenty years, when he removed to Boston, and was afterwards installed as the first pastor of the Third Church (Old South). Rev. Thomas[3] Thacher was the first minister ordained in Weymouth, all of his predecessors having received their ordination in England. He had an excellent reputation as a preacher, and was also an able physician, a man of talent and education. Under his ministrations the people, by whom he was beloved and revered, enjoyed a long period of rest and prosperity, very pleasant after the vexations of the previous years.

During the pastorate of Mr. Thacher the old meeting-house, which stood upon Burying Hill, on the westerly side of the present highway, and nearly opposite the site of the soldiers' monument, had become so much in need of repairs that the townsmen, Dec. 14, 1652, were directed "to do what was necessary to make it more comfortable, and prevent any further decay." In the early days of the town, until it was divided in 1723 into two precincts, it constituted one precinct, and all parish business was transacted in town meeting. The minister was hired and his maintenance provided by the town; and as it possessed at this time no parsonage, the minister provided his own dwelling, which, upon his leaving was purchased by the town and sold to his suceessor with the condition that should he leave or die without children, the town should have the privilege of buying the property.

Mr. Thacher was followed in the ministry of Weymouth by Rev. Samuel Torrey, who was ordained Feb. 14, 1665. Rev. Emerson Davis says he preached there from 1656, as colleague of Mr. Thacher. He was certainly there Nov. 28, 1664.

Mr. Torrey remained pastor of the church of Weymouth until his death April 21, 1707, a period of over forty-two years.

After the death of Mr. Torrey a call was given to Mr. Peter[5] Thacher of Boston, a grandson of Rev. Thomas[3] Thacher, the former minister, at a salary of &70 and a "convenient settlement." It was a custom of those days to grant the minister upon his settlement a certain sum to pay his expense of removal or "setting up housekeeping," equal usually to one or more years' salary. This did not appear to be quite satisfactory, and the sum was increased ten pounds, with his firewood added. This call was accepted and Mr. Thacher was ordained Nov. 26, 1707. He was a popular preacher, and very highly esteemed by his people, among whom he lived in great harmony until 1718, when a prospect of a call to Boston introduced a disturbing element, in consequence of which he was dismissed, and afterwards settled, as a colleague of Rev. Mr. Webb, over the North Church Boston. He was a graduate of Harvard of 1696. During the ministry of Mr. Thacher the town purchased a parsonage for the minister from Zachariah Bicknell, which has been a permanent establishment in the parrish since that time.

There were sixteen ministers of the First Church of Weymouth, of which Rev. Thomas[3] Thacher was the seventh and his grandson Rev. Peter[5] Thacher was the nineth. Sketches of all sixteen ministers can be found in the "Historical Sketch of the Town of Weymouth," Massachusetts from 1622 to 1884 compiled by Gilbert Nash.

Rev. Thomas[3] Thacher was the son of Rev. Peter[2] Thacher, rector of St. Edmunds, Salisbury, County, Wilts, England, born May 1, 1620, before his father was inducted into office. The family was probably originally from Somersetshire. He came to America in the ship "James" from Southhampton, landing in New England, June 4, 1635, with his uncle Anthony[2] Thacher. He made his preparatory studies with Rev. Charles Chauncey, of Scituate, Massachusetts, who was subsequently president of Harvard College.

Rev. Thomas[3] Thacher was ordained as pastor over the church of Weymouth, Jan. 2, 1644.5, where he remained for twenty years, when he removed to Boston, Massachusetts, and was installed Feb. 16, 1670, as the first pastor of the Third Church (the Old South Church) in which position he remained until his death, Oct. 15, 1678. He was one of the most eminent scholars of his day, and, according to President Stiles the best Arabic scholar in the country, a faithful pastor, and an interesting preacher. He was also a skillful physician; the author of a paper called "A Guide in the Small Pox and Measles," the first medical publication issued in this country. "He was a man of prayer and an exemplary ministerial character," but particularly opposed to the Quakers; and whenever he found any of their books among his people he was careful to take possession of them. He married, first, May 11. 1643, Elizabeth, youngest daugher of Rev. Ralph Partridge of Duxbury, Mass., by whom he had: Thomas (1644), Ralph or Rodolphus (1648), Peter (born in Salem), baptized July 20, 1651 (graduate of Harvard College, 1671), and Elizabeth, who married, first Nathaniel Davenport, the gallant captain killed in the Narragansett fight, Dec. 19, 1675. She afterwards married in 1677 Samuel Davis. Mrs. Elizabeth Thacher died June 2, 1664, and soon after Rev. Thomas[3] Thacher married agai in 1665, to Margaret, widow of Jacob Sheaffe, of Boston, daughter of Henry Webb. Thomas[3] removed to that city from Weymouth, where he united with the First Church August 4, 1667.

and when the Old South Church was formed, in consequence of troubles growing out of the bringing of Mr. Davenport from New Haven, he was called to be its pastor.

Rev. Peter[5] Thacher was called to the pastorate of the church of Weymouth after the death of Rev. Mr. Torrey. He was the son of Thomas[4] Thacher, Jr., and grandson of Rev. Thomas[3] Thacher, former pastor at Weymouth; born 1678; graduated at Harvard College 1696; and was ordained at Weymouth, Nov. 26, 1707. He was a man of excellent abilities and acquirements of fine personal address, and soon became very popular. For a time his ministry gave promise of great usefulness and success; but after a few years, it becoming apparent that he might become a collegue of Rev. Mr. Webb, of the North Church, Boston, the happy relations heretofore existing with his people at Weymouth became disturbed, and at the end of nearly twelve years he resigned his charge and was dismissed in 1718, although as it appears in an irregular way, for the manner of it caused much ill feeling, not only in the church at Weymouth, but also in the North Church, Boston, over which he was installed, Jan. 28, 1723, as collegue with Rev. Mr. Webb; and so was the dissatisfaction in the latter church, that a disturbance occurred at the installation which nearly prevented the service, and resulted in the withdrawal of about fifty members, who formed a new church. Rev. Peter[5] Thacher remained pastor of the North Church, Boston, until his death, Mar. 1, 1739, at the age of sixty-one, or as another account has it, sixty-three years. For a few years prior to his settlement at Weymouth, Peter[5] Thacher taught school in Hatfield, Mass.

MINISTERS
OF THE
FIRST CHURCH OF WEYMOUTH

1. Rev. William Morrell, clergyman of the Church of England, came to New England with Capt. Robert Gorges Company with the evident intention of forming a permanent settlement, 1623.

2. Rev. Mr. Barnard, can hardly be doubted, from the fact that Rev. Thomas Prince, from whom comes the statement, was a student in the family of Rev. Samuel Torrey, who came to Weymouth in 1640, at the age of eight years, and resided there until his death in 1707. He was forty-two years minister there, and could hardly have failed to be well informed in matters concerning its early history, knowing personally, as he did, many of the Gorges Company.

3. Rev. Joseph Hull, born Somersetshire, England, in 1594; left Weymouth, Dorset, England, March 20, 1635; settled Weymouth, Mass., July 8, 1635; received grant of land there June 12, 1636, and was minister there at that time.

4. Rev. Thomas Jenner, he seems to have been in Roxbury as early as 1634-35 and was called to preach at Weymouth in 1636.

5. Rev. Robert Lenthal, came to Weymouth in 1637; removed to Newport, R. I., 1640, where he taught school, later returning to England.

6. Rev. Samuel Newman born Banbury, Oxfordshire, England, May 10, 1602, came to Weymouth in 1639 in the ship "James"; removed to Rehoboth, 1644.5; he died in Rehoboth, July 5, 1663.

7. Rev. Thomas[3] Thacher, born May 1, 1620; came to America in ship "James" from Southhampton, landing in New England June 4, 1635; ordained pastor over the church in Weymouth Jan. 2, 1644.5; removed to Boston installed as the first pastor of the Third Church (the Old South Church) Feb. 16, 1670, in which position he remained until he died Oct. 15, 1678.

8. Rev. Samuel Torrey, came to Weymouth in 1640 with his family; he was born in England in 1632; studied at Harvard College, 1650; preached at Hull about 1656; ordained pastor of Weymouth Feb. 14, 1664.5, where he remained until his death April 21, 1707; (his grave is on Burying Hill on the east side of North Street and near the military memorial).

9. Rev. Peter[5] Thacher, born 1678; graduated Harvard College 1696; ordained at Weymouth Nov. 26, 1707; removed to Boston 1718.

10. Rev. Thomas Paine, born in Yarmouth Apr. 9, 1695.6, in a house brought from England; graduated Harvard College 1717; ordained Weymouth Aug. 19, 1719; dismissed Weymouth Apr. 15, 1734; he died Germantown, Quincy, Mass., May 31, 1757.

11. Rev. William Smith, born Charlestown, Mass., Jan. 29, 1706.7; graduated Harvard College 1725; ordained Weymouth Wednesday, Dec. 1734; continued as pastor until his death Sept. 17, 1783.

12. Rev. Jocob Norton, born Abington, Mass., Feb. 12, 1764; graduated Harvard College 1785; ordained Weymouth Oct. 10, 1787; dismissed July 10, 1824; Weymouth was his only pastorate; he removed to Billerica where he died Jan. 17, 1858.

13. Rev. Josiah Bent, Jr.; born Milton, Mass., Oct. 1, 1797; graduated Harvard University 1822; theological studies at Princeton Seminary after his graduation at Cambridge; ordained North Weymouth Church Oct. 13, 1824; dismissed Oct. 10, 1833; removed to Falmouth, Mass., installed pastor Feb. 5, 1834; dismissed Feb. 22, 1837; installed Amherst, Mass., Apr. 19, 1837, and remained here until his death Nov. 19, 1839.

14. Rev. John Charles Phillips; born Boston, Mass., Nov. 15, 1807; graduated Harvard College 1826; ordained North Parish Weymouth Dec. 18, 1833 and remained here about four years; installed First Congregational Church, Methuen, Mass., Dec. 26, 1839; after more than twenty years he resigned due to health 1859.0; returned to Boston and died there Dec. 5, 1878.

15. Rev. Joshua Emery, Jr., born Newburyport, Mass , August 5, 1807; graduated Amherst College 1831; ordained Orthodox Church, Fitchburg, Mass., May 13, 1835; installed First Church at Weymouth Jan. 25, 1838; relieved from active service at his own request Oct. 22, 1873; he died Apr. 24, 1882, home of his son Charles F., Kansas City, Mo., and his remains have since been removed for burial to Boxford, Mass.

16. Rev. Franklin Perry Chapin, born Gill, Franklin Co., Mass., Aug. 14, 1827; graduated Amherst College 1852, Bangor Theological Seminary 1857; ordained Congregational Church, Camden, Me., Nov. 11, 1857; installed First Church and Parish of Weymouth, Mass., Oct. 22, 1873; he died in Amherst, Mass., Jan. 22, 1868.

Rev. James Bayley was the first pastor of the Second Church in Weymouth; he was born in Roxbury, Mass., 1698; graduated Harvard College 1719; ordained at South Weymouth Sept. 26, 1723; he died Aug. 22, 1766.

Rev. Simeon Williams was the second pastor of the Second Church in Weymouth; born in Easton, Mass., 1743; graduated New Jersey College 1765; ordained South Weymouth Oct. 26, 1768, his first and only pastorate; he died May 31, 1819.

Rev. Thomas[3] Thacher after landing in New England went to Ipswich with his uncle and other friends; he prepared for his profession under the Rev. Charles Chauncy of Scitute, Mass., Rev. Chauncy was equally celebrated as a devine and a physician, and Mr. Thacher received instructions in both these professions. His good sense, united with a general acquaintance with the science of the day, acquired for him a great reputation as a physician, and, to complete his honors, Mather asserts that he composed a Hebrew Lexican, so compressed that within one sheet of paper he had given every considerable word in the language.

Rev. Thomas[3] Thacher author of the first medical work ever published in this country,--a tract entitled "A Brief Guide to the Common People, in the Small-Pox and Measles," first published in Boston 1677, and a second edition in 1702.

Cotton Mather informs us that having preached for his father, he visited a sick person after going out of the assembly, and he himself became sick. His sickness turned into fever and he died Oct. 15, 1678, aged 58 years.

Dr. Ebenezer Alden in his History of the Medical Profession in Norfolk County, says "The next physician in Weymouth, after Rev. Mr. Thacher, of whom any tradition remains, was Dr. Beale. He is said to have resided in the North Parish, near the Hingham line." Dr. Alden evidently did not have any definite knowledge of him, and what little knowledge he did have seems to have been obtained from Dr. Richards -- Benjamin probably -- and was traditional, Solomon Lincoln and George Lincoln, asserts "that Dr. Beale, at one time," lived in Newton, where he married Lydia Wheat. It is thought he afterwards moved to Hingham, as the records of that town show that two children were born to him; Martha, July 10, 1765, Daniel, Sept. 27, 1767; the 'Cohasset Precinct' records establish the birth also of Alpheus, June 1, 1770 and Lusitanus, September 15, 1772. In the opinion of Solomon J. Beale, Esq., that after the birth of the last child he removed to Weymouth from Cohasset. Nothing very definite can be established concerning him.

The earliest list of land owners, or men to whom grants were made in Weymouth (although evidently not the original proprietors) now known, is from the town records, under date of 1636, probably copied from the original record, not now in existence. In the list of 1663 that embraces the territory upon the west side of the town of Weymouth bounding upon the Braintree line: --

> Meeting of the Selectmen (of Weymouth) Dec. 14, 1663.
> The number of acres in each persons lotts in the first division begininge on Brauntry lyne, as followeth.
> --The twentyieth name listed is Mr. Thacher for 17½ acres with twenty lots.
> The lots in the second Division beginning on Braintry lyne.
> Mr. Thacher is listed first for 52½ acres with one lot.

On June 2, 1664, Elizabeth Partridge Thacher died. After a short period of time, about 1665, Thomas[3] Thacher married a

second time to Margaret (Webb) Sheaffe, widow of Jacob Sheaffe of Boston, Mass. This marriage was followed by his living in Boston so much that disaffection with him arose in Weymouth Church, and he soon resigned and was dismissed from the pastorate.

Margaret Webb Sheaffe was the only child of Henry Webb a wealthy merchant in Boston. She was born in Salisbury, Wilts Co., England, and was baptized there, September 25, 1625. She married Jacob Sheaffe who "seems, says Savage, to have had the largest estate of any that had hitherto died at Boston." Jacob Sheaffe came to America when he was 22 years old, with his mother Josanna, and Rev. Henry Whitefield, who married one of his sisters. He first went to Guilford, Connecticut where the history of Guilford and Madison pp. 42-43 states he was the fifth pillar of the first Church of Guilford. He was a merchant at Guilford for 4 or 5 years after he married and then removed to Boston where he was a merchant and spent the rest of his life there. He was born at Cranbrook, Kent Co., England, August 4, 1616, and in the church register there, is called son of Edmund, baptized August 4, 1616. He was the youngest son of Dr. Edmund and Josanna Sheaffe of Boston. History of Guilford and Madison, pp. 42-43, Connecticut, by Bernard Christian Sterner, Pub. Baltimore 1897.

In 1642 Jacob Sheaffe removed to Boston and was engaged soon to be married to the only child of Henry Webb. The record of the Massachusetts General Court II p. 46, it was noted "Jacob Sheaffe and Margaret Webb are permitted to join in matrimony although but twice published." Jacob Sheaffe and his wife Margaret had the following children:

Elizabeth	October 1, 1644
Sarah	September 14, 1652
Ebenezer	February 4, 1654
(Name Not Known)	July 25, 1655
Mehitable	May 28, 1658
Jacob	July 23, 1659 (posthumosly)

In 1648 he was a member of the Artilles Co. and the inscription on his tomb in the old graveyard states that he died March 22, 1659, age 42. His only children then living being Elizabeth and Mehitable. His daughter Mehitable married Sampson Sheaffe.

His daughter Elizabeth married Robert Gibbs, September 7, 1660, Elizabeth was then under 16 years of age. She married second Jonathan Corwin on March 20, 1675. Jonathan Corwin was a son of George Corwin; he was born at Salem, Massachusetts November 14, 1640, and died July 9, 1718; he married Elizabeth Gibbs of Boston March 20, 1675, the widow of Robert Gibbs. Robert Gibbs was a son of Robert Gibbs, Sr., and Elizabeth Gibbs was a daughter of Jacob Sheaffe and his wife Margaret Webb Sheaffe of Boston. See Corwin Genealogy Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

Henry Webb was a Boston merchant who came from Salisbury, Wilts County, England, with his wife Dosabell and his daughter Margaret, perhaps in 1637, Margaret was born in England in 1625, probably by Henry Webb's first wife, for on the parrish records of St. Edmunds Church, at Salisbury, it may be seen that Henry Webb married April 23, 1627, Jane Woolford and it is assumed that Dosabell was his third wife. Dosabell died February 28, 1660, and he died September 7, 1660. He was admitted to the church on February 6, 1639, and his wife was admitted on the following Sunday. He became a Freeman on March 13, 1739. He was Constable in 1641. His death on September 7, 1660, was probably sudden, as Elizabeth, the daughter of his only child was married on the same day to Robert Gibbs.

Henry Webb's Will dated April 5, 1660, can be found in the New England Historical and Genealogical Register Vol. X pp. 177-180, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. The inventory was September 25, 1660, and recorded November 2, 1661.
Witnesses:

Thomas Bulloeph
Thomas Scotts
Samuel Robinson

Executrixes:

Margaret Sheaffe, daughter, wife of Jacob Sheaffe
Elizabeth Sheaffe, grandchild
Mehitable Sheaffe, grandchild

John Webb, a brother of Henry, of Boston sells a house and lands at Braintree to Samuel Allen of Braintree, surveyor, February 19, 1648. Suffolk Deeds 1.90.

Henry Webb took a mortgage on land in Haverhill of Richard Littledale of Haverhill August 27, 1648. Suffolk Deeds 1.96.

Henry Webb owned a wharf in Boston in 1649. Suffolk Deeds 1.115.

Rev. Samuel Torrey successor of Rev. Thomas[3] Thacher at Weymouth was ordained at Weymouth, Massachusetts, on February 14, 1665. Rev. Torrey came to Weymouth, Mass., in 1640 with his family. He was born in England in 1632, and studied at Harvard College, 1650. He preached at Hull about 1656. Rev. Emerson Davis says he preached at Weymouth and was a colleague of Mr. Thacher in 1664.

Rev. Thomas[3] Thacher moved to Boston, Massachusetts, in 1667, where he acquired eminence in the medical profession. On August 4, 1667, he became a member of the First Church of Boston. He preached occasionally in the town and elsewhere but for the most part was a practicing physician. He later issued a tract on "The Small Pocks or Measels" the first medical document published in America. A copy of which can be found in the Memorial History of Boston Vol. IV p. 536.

In May of 1669 twenty-eight members of the First Church of Boston succeeded to organize the Third or Old South Church of Boston, and on May 12th and 16th they laid the foundation for the new church. Thomas[3] Thacher wishing to join the succeeders, but failing to secure a letter of dismission to the new organization was dismissed to the church in Charlestown, Massachusetts, on October 24, 1669, and from this church he united with the Third Church of Boston (called the Old South Church, after the building of the New South Church on Sumner Street in 1717). He was installed as their first pastor on February 16, 1670, and remained here until his decease on October 15, 1678. He is spoken of by contemporaries as "the best writer of his time." Rev. Thomas[3] Thacher left behind him a case of descendants whose names are familiar through a century of colonial annals.

Thomas Savage was prominent in the foundation of the Third or Old South Church of Boston and largely instrumental in bringing Thomas[3] Thacher from his charge in Weymouth to become its first pastor. Savages Genealogical Dictionary.

See a facsimile of names facing page 246, in "An Historical Catalogue of the Old South Church Boston." These members are of the First Church desirous of joining the Third or Old South Church.

Dr. Mather says Rev. Thomas[3] Thacher was a most incomparable scribe. He not only wrote all sorts of hands in the copy book, then extant, with a singular exactness and acuteness, but there are yet extant monuments of Syriac and other oriental characters of his writing, which are hardly to be imitated.

President Stiles speaks of Thomas[3] Thacher as the best Arabic scholar known in the country, and states that he composed and published a Hebrew Lexicon. According to Dr. Cotton Mather, he was a great logician, and well versed in mechanics, both in theory and practice, and could make all kinds of clockwork to admiration.

On May 27, 1674, Thomas[3] Thacher and Increase Mather were added unto the former licence of the press by the General Court.

In 1678 Rev. Thomas[3] Thacher having visited a patient in fever, he was himself siezed with the disease, which terminated his existence at the early age of 58 years. He died on October 15, 1678, at Boston in the prime of his career.

His influence upon his congregation may be inferred from Chief Justice Sewall's comments, after listening to Thacher on February 18, 1676: "me thought it was rather a privelege to dye, and therin be conformed to Christ, than remaining alive at his coming, to be change."

The last words which Thomas[3] ever spoke in a sermon were these: "God help us, that as we live by faith, so we may walk in it."

Rev. Thomas[3] Thacher was supposed to have been buried in Sheaffe's tomb in Kings Chapel, Boston, burying ground. But

strange to say there is no inscription to show that this was so. His funeral expenses amounted to &45 6s 3d. His library was valued by Increase Mather and John Usher at &110 and consisted of 16 volumes in folio, 120 volumes in quarto, and 13 volumes in octavo, with a considerable number of small books. The inventory of his estate included "one negro maid Nan and one negro man Franke." Letters of administration were granted to his wife Margaret on _____ 1678. Judge Sewall's Cape Cod and Martha's Vineyard Memoranda 1702. Elyah George, Register of Probate Suffolk Co., May 1881 Fortes' "Annals of King's Chapel, Vol. 1, Boston 1882.

Rev. Samuel Williard on April 10, 1678, was settled as collegue of Rev. Thomas[3] Thacher pastor of the Third or Old Church in Boston, Mass. Dr. Hous was at one time the assistant of Rev. Thacher.

Rev. Thomas[3] Thacher's wife Margaret died on February 23, 1693.

An Eulegy
On the Death of That Truly Reverend Man
Thomas Thacher
Who Departed This Life For His Heavenly Home
October 15, 1678

"I seeing of one, through tears bedew the page
"Mourned by the present, as the former age
"Mourned as was Memnon, by Achilles slain,
"When o'er his corse, his mother knelt in vain.
"Mind, Voice, and strength have lost their worsted fue,
"As of the muse would weep but not inspire,
"Thacher, 'his virtue that thy name endures
"Virtue that climbs beyond the starry spheres.
"To men of station, and of low degree
"Thy fruits shines forth like beacons o'er the sea
"Though dead, thou livest! Victory curves they brow,
"The grace that saved thee, glorifies thee now;
"Thy cross of suffering thou shalt bear no more,
"Temptations, perils, sorrows, all are o'er.
"Death, the destroyer, dies - The last of foes -
"And life renewed, to life immortal grows.
"When the last trumpet, fearfully, and load,
"Peals like the thunder through the parted deed,
"And the great Judge of all shall spread his throne,
"Thou shalt act with him as a chosen son;
"Thou through the skies seek realsas of endless day.
"To which thy Savior hath prepared the way -
"then mid delights for human thoughts too sweet,
"Thy rest is pure, they pleasure infinite -

In Dr. Mather's Magazine Volume 111 page 152, we find these words by Eleazer, an Indian youth and Senior Sophister at Harvard College:

"Though the earth contains his dust, his name is yet immortal
"It shall light the future ages, as o'er the past it beamed;
"While his soul set free from presure, seeks the ever open portal
"Where the shining ones are waiting, to welcome the redeemed.

On the west wall of the Old South Church, now a museum, hangs a portrait of the Rev. Thomas[3] Thacher. The mouth is said to be a characteristic of the Thachers to this day.

The Portrait of Thomas[3] was in the possession of Peter[8] Thacher, a lawyer, then of 85 Milk Street, Boston. He lived in West Newton, Massachusetts, from 1871 to 1892. Peter[8] Thacher also lived in Lake Mary, Orange County, Florida, during the winter months.

Peter[8] Thacher later gave the portrait of the Rev. Thomas[3] Thacher to the Old South Association in Boston, Massachusetts, as is noted in his letter to the association in his own handwriting, as follows:

To the Old South Association, in Boston:

The undersigned hereby offers to give to said Association the original Portrait of Rev. Thomas[3] Thacher, one of the founders and the first minister of the Third or Old South Church, in Boston, on the conditions following, to wit:

1. That it shall be kept on exhibition with other historical curiosities in "The Old South Church," at the head of Milk Street, in Boston, shall receive the due care necessary for its preservation and shall never be alienated--sold or given away--by said Association.

2. That if, at any future time, said Association shall be dissolved, or its existence in any way be terminated, the said Portrait shall become the property of the religious Society, denominated the Old South Society, now having its place of worship on Boylston Street, in Boston, and shall be delivered by the person or persons authorized to represent said Association, to said Old South Society.

s/ Peter[8] Thacher,
Lake Mary, Orange County, Fla.

s/ By Peter[8] Thacher
85 Milk Street, Boston,
(Massachusetts)

PETER[8] THACHER *
1810-1894

Peter[8] Thacher was born in Kennebunk, Maine, on October 14, 1810. His father was Stephen[7] Thacher (1774-1859), who came to Kennebunk from Lebanon, Connecticut. Stephen[7] Thacher was fourth in decent from Rev. Thomas[3] Thacher, the first minister of the Old South Church on Milk street in Boston, Massachusetts. (Rev. Peter[1], 1545-1624, Rev. Peter[2], 1587-1640, Rev. Thomas[3], 1620-1678, Rev. Ralph[4], 1648-1733, Rev. Peter[5], 1686-1766, Rodolphus[6], 1742-1788, Stephen[7], 1774-1859, Peter[8], 1810-1894, Stephen[9], 1846-) Stephen[7] Thacher during his 85 years was a teacher, minister, postmaster (1810) in Kennebunk, Me., and Judge of probate court in York County. In 1818 he was appointed collector of customs in Lubeck_____and removed to that place, accompanied by his sons, George[8] then thirteen years old, and Peter[8] then eight years old.

Peter[8] Thacher prepared for college at the Washington Academy East Machias, Maine, and graduated from Bowdoin College in the class of 1831 at the age of twenty-one years. After leaving Bowdoin College, he took up the practical study of Law in Portland, Maine, in the office of his uncle, Judge William Pit Preble. (Peter[8] Thacher's mother was Harriet Preble born September 27, 1785.) Peter[8] also received instruction from other prominent Maine jurist. He was admitted to the bar in 1837, and at once commenced to practice in Machias, Maine, where he remained almost fifteen years.

On April 26, 1841 Peter[8] married Margaret Louisa Potter the daughter of Judge Barrett Potter his law partner and judge of the probate court of Maine, and president of the Canal ban at Rockland, Maine. Margaret Potter was born in 1855. In 1852 Peter[8] removed to Rockland, Maine, where he practiced law for sixteen years, until 1868.

Under the United States law of 1847 Peter[8] was appointed commissioner of bankruptcy, and when the law was revised in 1861, he was appointed register of bankruptcy. He was also United States commissioner a number of years.

*Peter[8] Thacher 1808-1888, Green Grove, Pennsylvania, was a second cousin of Peter[8] Thacher 1810-1894, of Boston, Massachusetts. See Volume Three.

In 1871, Peter[8] removed from Rockland, Maine to West Newton, Massachusetts, and shortly after opened a law office on Court street, Boston. Peter[8] practiced law in Boston (85 Milk street) until 1892 when failing health compelled him to give up active work. His son Stephen succeeded his father in the law business. Peter[8] Thacher was chosen city solicitor of Newton by the city government of 1876, and retained that position until 1881. Peter[8] was a prominent member of the Massachusetts Historical-Genealogical Society and was greatly interested in compiling the genealogy of the Thacher family. To complete the records of the family he at one time caused extensive researches to be made in England. Peter[8] Thacher was a man of quiet disposition and mingled little in society. His whole life was spent in the active practice of the law, and he was regarded as one of the most eminent jurists in Maine.

Peter[8] Thacher's family home was on Winthrop street in West Newton, but in 1892 he moved to Newtonville to live with his son Stephen Thacher. Peter[8] died in Newtonville on October 21, 1894. Peter[8] Thacher had nine children, five daughters and four sons; Francis 1842, Mary 1844, Stephen 1846, Annie 1849, George 1850, Harriet 1852, Margaret 1855, Henry 1857, Alice 1863. Harriet Preble was born in Machias, Maine and Margaret Josephine was born in Rockland, Maine. George Washington[9] Thacher was of the firm of Wood Loring & Co., bankers of Boston. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow[9] Thacher was a cotton broker in St. Louis, Mo. and Rev. Francis Storer[9] Thacher was a Unitarian clergyman.

Peter[8] Thacher's grandfather was Rodolphus[6] Thacher born in Lebanon, Connecticut on March 12, 1742, he died August 8, 1788. He was a farmer. When he died in 1788 his children Stephen, 1774 and his daughter Mary, 1776 were adopted by his maiden sister Abegail born in Lebanon also. She died at Kennebunk, Maine in 1813-15.

Peter[8] Thacher's great grandfather was Peter[5] Thacher born in Duxbury, Massachusetts on August 17, 1686. He died at Lebanon, Connecticut in February of 1766. He was a minister at Weymouth, Massachusetts where Thomas[3] Thacher was also a minister in 1644.

Peter[8] Thacher's daughter Mary Potter[9] married Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson in February of 1879; Peter[8]'s daughter Harriet Preble married Rev. Herbert William Lathe in November of 1878. Peter[8]'s daughter Alice Elizabeth Louisa married Dr. Edward Perkins Channing in July of 1886.

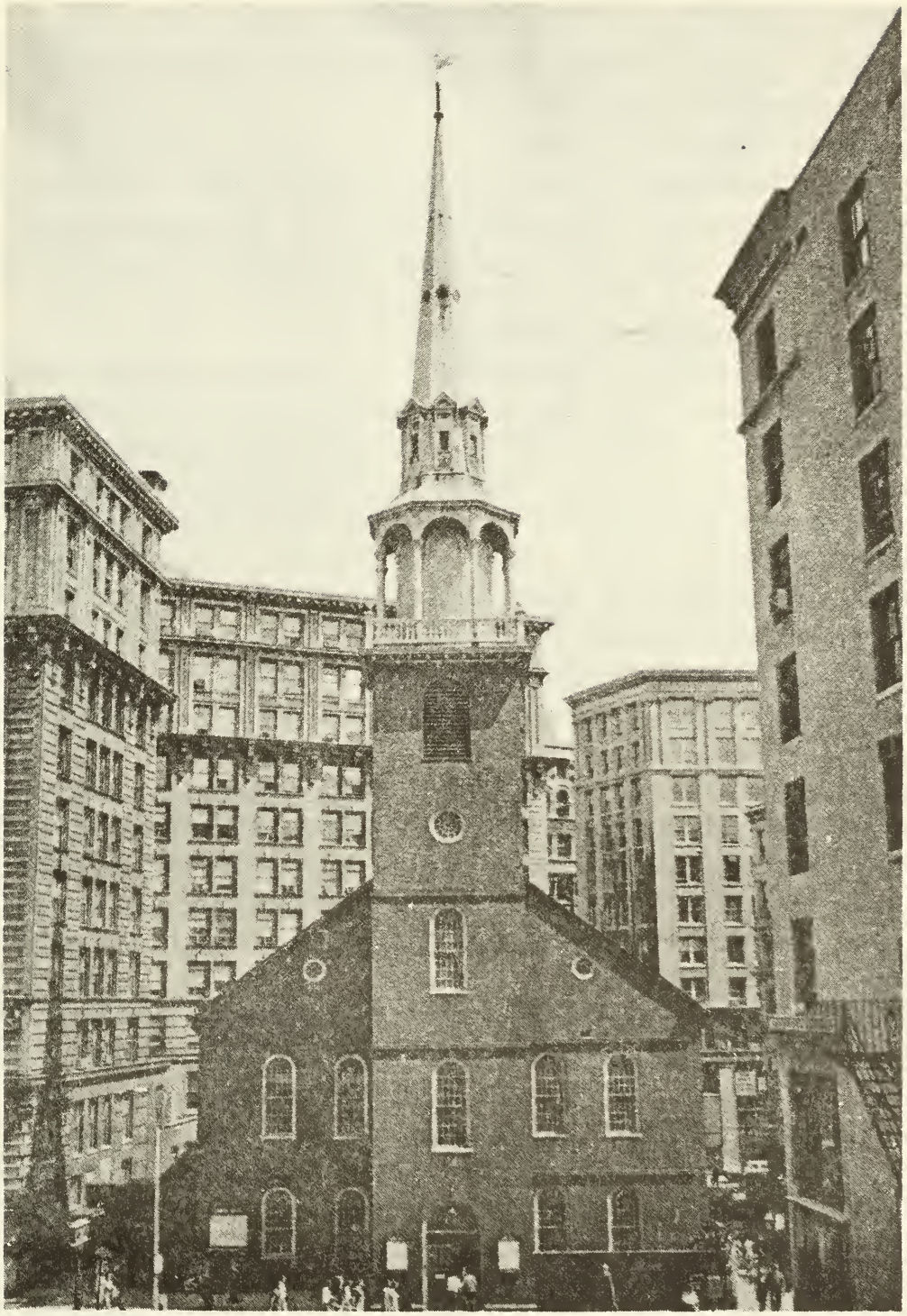
Ministers of

THE OLD SOUTH CHURCH
(Third Church)

Built in 1729
(The original church was built in 1669)
Washington and Milk Streets
Boston, Massachusetts

	United with this church	Installed
The Rev'd		
Thomas Thacher		February 16, 1670
Samuel Willard	February 12, 1678	April 10, 1678
Ebenezer Pemberton	June 26, 1692	August 28, 1700
Joseph Sewall	September 13, 1713	September 16, 1713
Thomas Prince	September 28, 1718	October 1, 1718
Alexander Cumming	February 25, 1761	February 25, 1761
Samuel Blair	October 28, 1766	November 26, 1766
John Bacon)	September 22, 1771	September 25, 1771
John Hunt)		
Joseph Eckley	September 27, 1779	October 27, 1779
Joshua Huntington	April 10, 1808	May 18, 1808
Benjamin B. Wisner	January 29, 1821	February 21, 1821
Samuel Stearns	April 16, 1834	April 16, 1834
George W. Blagden	September 28, 1836	September 28, 1836
Jacob B. Manning	March 6, 1857	March 11, 1857

There is some doubt as to when Thomas[3] Thacher became a member of the Old South Church. He brought a letter of dismission from the First Church, Charlestown, which bears date October 13, 1669. Mr. Pemberton was one of the baptized children of the Old South, and united with it a year after his graduation from college. Dr. Sewall, also a baptized child of this church, became a member of the church in Cambridge during his residence there as a student, and brought a letter of dismission and recommendation upon which he was received into the membership three days before his induction into the pastorate.



Old South Meeting House
Congregational Church
Built 1729
Corner Washington and Milk Streets
Boston, Massachusetts
1971

Here was the garden originally granted to John Winthrop, the great governor; and
here he died, March 26, 1649.
Here, after Winthrop's death, lived Rev. John Norton, chosen by John Cotton on his death-bed, as his successor, and called by Cotton Mather "the chief of our burning and shinning lights."
Here he died on April 6, 1663.
Here, in John Norton's household, was bred Increase Mather, to whom New England and Harvard College owe so much.
Here was built, in 1669, the first house of Worship of the Third or Old South Church, which withdrew from the First Church, to provide a more liberal entrance into the church, and consequently a wider civil franchise. The ground for the church was given by Mary Norton.
(Here Thomas Thacher was installed as the first minister of The Old South Church on February 16, 1670).
Here Sir Edmund Andros forcibly caused the Episcopal form of worship to be celebrated.
Here, in the Old House, in 1696, Judge Sewall stood up in his pew, while his confession of contrition was read for his share in the witchcraft delusion of 1692. In 1691, Josiah Franklin was allowed to build in the neighborhood, and on January 17, 1706, here, in the old meeting-house, Benjamin Franklin was baptized.
Here, (perhaps) in the same year, a town-meeting was held to consult on fortifying the harbor against an expected French invasion. In March, 1729, the old cedar meeting house, which had stood for two generations, was pulled down; a new one of brick was begun forthwith, and here, on April 26, 1730, was dedicated this meeting-house, the existing Old South. It was built according to the best taste of the time, and forcibly recalls Sir Christopher Wren's churches. The inside has undergone repairs and renovations, as have the contemporary College Halls at Cambridge and any buildings of that age that have received equally rough usage. These repairs have always strictly preserved its character. In this building, in October, 1746, at the remor of the coming of D'Anville's fleet, Rev. Thomas Prince, the pastor, and a historical scholar of the first eminence, prayed the Almighty's help --

And even as I prayed
The answering tempest came;
I came with a mighty power,
Shaking the windows and walls,
And tolling the bell in the tower
As it tolls at funerals.
The fleet it overtook,
and the broad-sails in the van
Like the tents of Cushan shook,
Or the curtains of Midian.
Down on the reeling decks,
crashed the o'erwhelming seas, -
O never were there wrecks
so terrible as these. -- Longfellow.

When the colonies came into collision with Great Britain, and Faneuil Hall proved repeatedly too small for the town-meetings of the patriots, they were adjourned here, and an "Old South meeting" became famous to Chatham and Burke.

In this House, on June 14, 1768, James Otis being moderator, a meeting was held to compel Governor Bernard to remove from the harbor a war vessel, stationed to enforce the odious impressment and custom laws.

In this House, in March, 1770, after the Boston massacre, an overflowing town-meeting waited till night, while Samuel Adams went back and forward to the State House till Hutchinson yielded and withdrew the regiments.

In this House, on November 29, 1773, a meeting of five thousand citizens resolved that the tea should not be landed, and in this House, on December 16, 1773, a meeting of several thousand citizens sat till after candlelight listening to Josiah Quincy, Jr., and Samuel Adams, while messenger after messenger went to get redress of Hutchinson, at Milton. He refused, and at the doors of this House the war-whoop was raised, the citizens disguised as savages led the way to the tea-ships, and the tea was destroyed.

Here, June 27, 1774, the torries attempted to capture a town-meeting in the interests of Gage and the Boston Port-bill, censure the Committee of Correspondence, and nip the Continental Congress in the bud, and it sat for two days.

ending in the triumph of the patriots and the sustaining of the Committee.

Here were delivered the series of orations from 1771 to 1775, commemorative of the Boston Massacre, by Lovell, Warren, Church, Hancock, and for the second time by Joseph Warren, three months before he was killed at Bunker Hill. He was introduced through a window in the rear of the pulpit, the aisles and steps of the pulpit being filled with British soldiers and officers.

Here, in 1775, by order of General Burgoyne, a riding school for British troops was established, pews and pulpits being torn away and broken up; and when Washington made his triumphal entry into Boston, in March, 1776, he paused, and entering this building, looked down from the eastern gallery on the scene of desolation.

Here, finally, for a long number of years, had been preached the annual election sermon before the governor and legislature of Massachusetts.

The ground where Old South stands, - the old meeting house, first built there, and the present meeting-house - have been the scene of some of the greatest crises, guided by some of the greatest men in our history. We want to keep on this ground, where such things happened, this building, in which such men worked.

William Everett.

The preceding summary of events connected with this historic site was written in 1876 by William Everett when the Old South congregation proposed to sell this meeting-house for demolition so that they might profit by the increased value of the land upon which it stood. Although the region had become a business center during the nineteenth century, the congregation continued to worship here until the great fire of 1872. It was then determined to build the so-called New Old South Church on Boylston and Dartmouth Streets in the Back Bay (completed in 1874).

A Plaque on the building on the Boylston Street side states:

Old South Church

Preserved and Blessed of God for more than two hundred years while war-shipping on its original site corner of Washington and Milk Streets where it was removed to this building in 1875 amid constant proofs of his guidance and loving favor.

Oui transtulit sustinet

Three Plaque Burial Markers on the angle of this same Church Wall note these incriptions:

Here Lyeth ye Body of John Alden Senior Aged 75 years Deceased March 1701/2	Here Lyeth Buried ye Body of Joshua Scottow Aged 83 years Dec.^{d} Jan. ye 20 1697/8	Ann Quinse ye Aged 13 years Dec.^{d} Septr ye 3 1678

The present meeting-house (on the corner of Washington and Milk Streets) was leased to the United States Government to accomodate the Boston Post Office, whose building had been destroyed in the fire. When the government vacated the meeting-house, it was sold at auction on June 8, 1876, for $1,350. The purchaser was allowed sixty days in which to remove it so that the land might be sold separately for $400,000. The work of demolition had already begun when George W. Simmons bought the right to hold the meeting-house uninjured for seven days. During this brief respite energetic efforts to save the building were organized. A great public meeting was called on June 14th, at which Wendell Phillips delivered one of his most spirited addresses, was the first of the many gatherings by which popular support was mustered and funds raised. A preservation committee succeeded in arousing sufficient interest to make possible the purchase of the meeting-house for the Old South Society for $400,000 in October 1876. The gift of $100,000 by Mrs. Augustus Hemenway was the decisive act, but the generosity of hundreds of lessor donors provided a similar sum and mortgages were taken for the remainder. Thereupon the Old South Association

in Boston was chartered to hold and preserve the property, and over a period of years, the mortgages were paid off.

The Association, in addition to maintaining the meeting-house, provides lectures on American history and publishes a series of Old South Leaflets, in which original texts elucidating the history of the United States are reprinted in convenient and inexpensive form. (A subject catalogue of the leaflets is available upon request.) Thus, in undertaking to preserve the record of the stirring events that have taken place in this ancient building the association contributes to popular knowledge of American history.

See also "The Crooked & Narrow Streets of Boston" 1630-1822, by Annie Haven Thiving, pp. 124-125.

The "Old South Leaflets," the principal publications of the Old South Association in Boston, were described in 1888 as "largely reproductions of important original papers, accompanied by useful historical and bibliographical notes." The aim of keeping these convenient texts of historical sources "within the reach of everybody" has been so well kept in mind since the series was begun that the leaflets, now 200 in number, are familiar to countless teachers and students, as well as other readers. Because of the generosity of those who planned "The Old South Work" in education after assuming the responsibility of preserving the Old South Meeting House when it was threatened with demolition in 1876, it is possible, in spite of greatly increased costs, to price these leaflets at 25 cents for each number (1978) with a few exceptions. Twenty-five or more copies may be purchased at a discount.

The following list contains the titles of substantially all the leaflets. ———————— The omitted numbers, for the most part, have been allowed to go out of print in order that the publication program might be concentrated in a narrower field than that considered appropriate fifty years ago.

Orders may be addressed to:

The Leaflet Committee
Old South Meeting House
Washington and Milk Streets
Boston, Massachusetts 02108

Comments on any aspect of the leaflet program will be welcome. Additional copies of this list may be obtained upon request.

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3. Declaration of Independence, and Jefferson's Draft, 1776
5. Magna Carta, 1215, The Great Charter of King John
7. Charter of the Massachusetts Bay Company, 1629
8. Fundamental Orders of Connecticut, 1638/9
9. The Albany Plan of Union, 1754, ed. L. H. Gipson
10. Washington's Inaugurals, 1789, 1793
11. Lincoln's Inaugurals, 1861, 1865, and Emancipation Proclamation, 1863
~~12. The Federalist, 1788, Nos. 1 and 2~~
13. Ordinance of 1787
15. Washington's Legacies
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18. Federal Constitution of the Swiss Confederation 1774
~~21. Eliot, Rev. John. Brief Narrative, 1671~~
22. Wheelock's Narratives . . . . of the Indian Charity School, 1762
23. Petition of Right, 1628
~~24. The Grand Remonstrance . . . . presented to King Charles I, Dec. 1, 1641~~
~~25. Scottish National Covenant~~
26. The Agreement of the People, 1648
27. The Instrument of Government, 1653
28. Cromwell, Oliver. First Speech, 1653
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32. Polo, Marco. Account of Japan and Java, 1298
33. Columbus, Christopher. Letter to Gabriel Sanchez, 1493
34. Vespucci, Amerigo. Account of his First Voyage, 1498
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36. The Death of DeSoto, 1592, from Narrative of a Gentleman of Elvas
~~37. Hakluyt, Richard. Voyages of the Cabots, 1497-1498~~

41. Washington, George. Tour to the Ohio, 1770
38. Lee, Henry. Funeral Oration on Washington, Dec. 26, 1799
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42. Garfield, James A. The Northwest Territory and Western Reserve, 1873
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47. Washington, George. Account of the Army at Cambridge, 1775
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163. Franklin, Benjamin. Plan for Western Colonies, 1754

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170. White, Father Andrew. Lord Baltimore's Plantation in Maryland, 1634

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175. The Longfellow Memorial

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209. Draft Constitution of Massachusetts, rejected in 1788

210. Knox, William. On American Taxation, 1769

~~211.~~ ~~Adams~~, John Quincy. The Peach of Ghent, 1814

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216. Whitman, Walt. Poems. Selections for Stirring ~~Times~~

222. Revere, Paul. Account of his Midnight Ride, 1775, ed. S. E. Morison

223. The Stamp Act Congress. Declarations and Petitions, 1765, ed. E. S. Morgan

224. The New York Declaration of 1764, ed. E. S. Morgan

225. The Mayflower Compact, 1620, ed. Robert E. Moody

226. Warren, Mercy Otis. Observations on the New Constitution, 1788, ed. L. W. Turner

227. Thomas Hutchinson's Strictures upon the Declaration of Congress at Philadelphia: In a letter to a Noble Lord, etc., London, 1776, ed. Malcolm Freiberg

~~228.~~ The Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union, ed. Julian P. Boyd

~~229.~~ ~~(Double Number)~~

230. Francis Hopkinson. The Grand Federal Procession at Philadelphia, July 4, 1788

231. ed., Whitfield J. Bell, Jr. (Double Number)

~~232,~~ 233. Bradford's Account of the Voyage of the ~~Mayflower~~ SERIES II, No. 1 S. E. Morison, ~~History as a Literary Art~~

12 Ralph or Rodolphus[4] Thacher (Rev. Thomas,[3]
9 Rev. Peter,[2] Rev. Peter[1]) born _____,
1648 at Weymouth, Norfolk Co., Massachusetts; he resided at Weymouth, Duxbury, Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, and Lebanan, and Groton, Connecticut; he was constable of Duxbury in 1673, and 1678, and town clerk from 1685-1694; he was ordained the first minister of Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, in 1697; he was dismissed from Chilmark by his own request in 1714; he died at the home of his daughter Lydia Dean in Groton, New London Co., Connecticut, July 26, 1733, and was buried in the Rue Hill Cemetery, Groton, Connecticut. Ralph[4] Thacher was married at Duxbury, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts on January 1, 1669.70, to Ruth Partridge of Duxbury. She was born at _____, on _____165__; she died at Groton, Connecticut, on October 30, 1717, (Lebanan Records, Kingsley) and was buried in the _____Cemetery at __ ____. Her place of residence before marriage was Duxbury. She was a daughter of George Partridge of Duxbury by his wife Sarah (Tracy) Partridge. George Partridge (whose name at times was spelled Partrich, Partick, and Partrick) was one of the most respectable yeoman of the Colony (see first settlers); he was born at Kent, England, on _____(about 1636), and he may well have been a relative of Rev. Ralph Partridge of Duxbury as they both came from Kent, England. George Partridge came to New England in 1636 from Kent where he possessed an estate, which he inventoried in his will. In the same year, 1636, he received a grant of land at Powder Point, and was granted permission by the Court to settle there and build; he died at_____, on ____ _____(about 1695); and is buried at _____, in the _____ Cemetery. His will was dated June 26, 1682,

and an inventory of &86-7, was taken on October 10, 1695, so he must have died between those dates. In 1637 he was allowed 20 acres at Green Harbor path, Marshfield twp., Plymouth Co., Massachusetts, and in 1638, 30 acres at Island Creek, Duxbury twp., in Plymouth Co., and at the same place in 1666, a lot of 40 acres and 50 acres at Mile Brook, which later he sold to Thomas King, Jr., of Scituate, in 1668. He was not admitted a freeman until 1646. George Partridge was constable of Duxbury in 1646. His wife Sarah was born at_____, on _____; she died at _____, on_____, and was buried in the _____Cemetery at_____ _____. George Partridge and Sarah Tracy were married at_____, on November ____, 1638.

Children: 9 (Thacher) 3 sons and 6 daughters

THOMAS[5] 93
born October 9, 1670, at Duxbury, Plymouth Co., Mass.; died Duxbury, 1697; married Mary Dean.

ELIZABETH[5] 94
born March 1, 1672, at Duxbury, Plymouth Co., Mass.; died_____; married Samuel Fuller.

ANN(A)[5] 95
born November 26, 1673, at Duxbury, Plymouth Co.,[5]Mass.; died young November 15, 1680.

RUTH[5] 96
born November 1, 1675, at Duxbury, Plymouth Co., Mass.; died September ____, 1709. She was not married.

RODOLPHUS[5] 97
born January 9, 1677.8, at Duxbury, Plymouth Co., Mass.; died _____(living 1711); married Patience Skiffe.

LYDIA[5] 98
born January 24, 1679.80, at Duxbury, Plymouth Co., Mass.; died May 26, 1756; married John Dean.

MARY[5] 99
born March 8, 1681.2, at Duxbury, Plymouth Co., Mass., probably; died _____(after 1719); married Benjamin Dimmick.

ANN(A) 2nd[5] 100
born March 30, 1683.4, at Duxbury, Plymouth Co., Mass.; died_____; she was not married.

PETER[5] 23
born August 17, 1686, at Duxbury, Plymouth Co., Mass.; died February ____, 1766; married Abigail Hibbard.

Ralph (Rodolphus)[4]Thacher lived in Duxbury, Massachusetts, for several years where he was the Constable of Duxbury on June 3, 1673, and again in 1678. In 1679 Ralph[4]Thacher had a grant of land at South River, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts from the Duxbury Records Vol. ap. 226 it is noted that "Laid forth unto Nathaniel Cole about twenty six acres of land lying on the east side of South River toward the head thereof, and joining to the said lands of Ralph Thacher on the South side, thereof, and extending southwardly from the said Thacher's land four score rods, more or less, to a red oak tree, standing about four rods to the eastward of the river, and so running with a straight line from the said river by that said red oak marked tree to another red oak tree marked standing about thirty rods from the said river, and so from that last said marked red oak tree with a straight line northwardly to another red oak tree, marked, near Mr. Thacher's land, to the above said river, being about twenty six rods from last said red oak tree marked to said river. This land was laid out and bounded, as abovesaid, the ninth day of July, by said John Tracy, John Soule, and William Pabodie." This was ordered to be recorded by the town of Duxbury, July 24, 1679.

From the Plymouth Colony Records Vol. vi pp. 91-92, July 7, 1682, we note that Mr. Rodolphus[4] Thacher was appointed guardian of Mr. Samuel Seaberry's children Hannah and John. It is also noted that Ralph[4] Thacher petitioned the court on a grant of land made unto William Kemp, Duxbury.

In the Duxbury Records (Library of Congress F74, D95 D9, pp.51-67) it is noted that Ralph[4] Thacher often signed his name as Rodolphus Thacher Town Clerk. His first entry beginning in 1684, and his last entry was made on April 5, 1694. He was therefore the town clerk of Duxbury from 1685 to 1694. Winsor's History of Duxbury on p. 183, locates the homestead of Mr. Ralph[4] Thacher in Duxbury, Massachusetts in 1694.

Ralph[4] Thacher's desire to do good however carried him to Chilmark, Dukes Co., Martha's Vineyard where he was ordained the first minister of Chilmark in 1697. He preached there for many years. From the Chilmark Vital Records we note that the town of Chilmark was established on September 14, 1694. (Library of Congress F74, C583C5). It is also noted that Lydia[5] Thacher who was born in 1679.80 married John Dean June 10, _____. No intention was recorded. In 1706 Ralph[4] Thacher purchased land in Chilmark and in June of 1711 he gave his son Rodolphus[5] an estate of sixty acres in Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard.

In 1714, at his own request, he was dismissed as minister of Chilmark, and shortly afterwards he removed to Lebanan, New London Connecticut, where he had given farms to his three sons, Thomas[5], Rodolphus[5], and Peter[5].

MARTHA'S VINEYARD
DUKES COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS
CHILMARK AREA
1780

On October 30, 1714, "The Mannour of Tisbury commonly called Chilmark" was given all the powers of a town (Library of Congress F74, C583 C5).

Judge Samuel Sewall and his son Samuel, Jr., of Boston, Massachusetts visited Ralph[4] Thacher in Chilmark, on Tuesday, April 7, 1702, on their tour of Martha's Vineyard. They recorded scenes and events during their visit which gave the best pictures of social conditions on the Vineyard during that period. The fourth and last of these interesting visits was made by Judge Sewall in 1714, and like the others it was related to the business of the society for the propogation of the Gospel among the Indians of New England, of which Judge Sewall was an active promoter. One of the entries in his journal was "On April 6, 1714, in the evening, Mr. Ralph Thacher and his son Ralph called and welcomed me to the island (diary 11 p. 432)."

On the Chilmark Area map of Martha's Vineyard, Seven houses are shown on the South road, one near the present Middle road, and two in the Keephiggon, Cape Higgon district, ten in all. The houses on the South road can in part be identified as the residences of James Allen, Nathaniel Skiffe, Benjamin Skiffe, Nathan Skiffe, Rev. Rodolphus[4] Thacher, and probably Thomas Mayhew, and Nathan Bassett. The house in the region of New Mill River, Cape Higgon, is that of Richard Ellingham, and in Kephigon, Cape Higgon, of Samuel Tilton.

In 1692 there were about 40 people living in Chilmark, and at the close of the 17th Century, about twenty-five years after John Mayhew first built himself a house at Quansoo, in 1673, the town population was comprised of the following heads of families:

Experience Mayhew Nathan Skiffe

John Mayhew	Samuel Tilton
Paine Mayhew	William Tilton
Thomas Mayhew	John Tilton
James Allen	Nathan Bassett
Ebenezer Allen	William Hunt
Nathaniel Skiffe	Rev. Rodolphus Thacher

There were fifteen households in all (Martha's Vineyard, Chilmark, Charles E. Banks, Library of Congress, F72, M5 B21, pp. 3-74).

The Indian name for the Chilmark part of the island of Martha's Vineyard was Nashowakemmuck, which means, "half-way house," for perhaps some noted chief lived halfway between Tisbury and Gay Head. When Nashowakemmuck was made a town in 1671, it was named for the English Parrish of Gov. Mayhew's wife, Chilmark. It consisted of what is now Gay Head, No-Mans-Land, and the Elizabeth Islands. In a deed to Daniel Stewart on March 26, 1680, Gov. Mayhew states: "The Town of Chilmark in the Manor of Tisbury," but later it was just called Chilmark.

Thomas Mayhew, Jr., made the first purchase of land about 1655 from the Indian Chief; the next purchase was not made until 1663, when Gov. Mayhew acquired a square mile at the extreme northeast, Keephiggon, Cape Higgon, and in 1668 he bought a very large tract of land on the east side of South Road from Sachem Josias for "A cow and suit of clothes from top to toe and seventeen pounds in money."

In 1671 Gov. Mayhew and his grandson, Matthew Mayhew were made "Lords of the Manor of Tisbury," by Francis Lovelace who represented the Duke of York. This gave the Mayhews full power over the lands, people, rents and courts. They had nearly the same power as the barons in the feudal ages. Here is a list of some of the "lay rents" which were to be paid at the Manor House by the tenants: Two sheep on November 15, yearly; one good cheese, one nutmeg,

one mink skin; six pecks of good wheat, one fat lamb."

The early settlers of this part of the Island were Nathan Bassett, John Hillman, William Hunt, Thomas Little, John Mayhew, Thomas Mayhew, Benjamin Skiffe, and Samuel Tilton. Thomas Mayhew, Jr., the only son of Gov. Mayhew, was the first missionary to the Indians of New England. He was a graduate of Oxford, a good Latin and Greek scholar, and was familiar with the Hebrew tongue.

The beginning of church history in Chilmark dates from the coming of John Mayhew (1651.2-1688) at the young age of twenty-one years. John Mayhew was the son of Thomas Mayhew, Jr., the missionary. Young Mayhew settled here in about 1673. He was not a college graduate but established himself in the work of a missionary to the English, and the Natives. There was no organized church in Chilmark when John Mayhew died on February 2, 1688. But it is quite certain that a meetinghouse had been built in Chilmark for their accomodation. When it was built is not known, but it was located on Abel's Hill, in the cemetery enclosure. There is a reference in the old Tisbury Records, dated June 12, 1701, to, "the meeting-house in Chilmark" then existing. John Mayhew's grave-stone in the West Tisbury Cemetery is the old-est stone in Martha's Vineyard.

In 1657, in his thirty-seventh year, young Mayhew proposed a short trip to England in order to give a better account of his work among the Indians then he could by letter. He spent his last week with his Indian converts. While he was at what is now Farm Neck, the Sachem of Sanchakantackett gave him a big "Powwow." Mayhew's last meeting with the Indians before he sailed, was held at a place about half-way between Edgartown and West Tisbury, known as "The Place on The Wayside."

The next morning Mayhew sailed, taking with him his wife's brother and the first Indian graduate of Harvard College, who was a preacher among the Aborigine. Alas, the mysterious ways of Providence; neither the ship nor its passengers were ever heard from again.

Because of the loss of the church records of Chilmark before 1787, we can only find out about the church through letters, deeds, and diaries.

When Ralph[4] Thacher succeeded John Mayhew is not known, however in a document dated February 13, 1694, Mr. Ralph Thacher was spoken of an "now minister of the Gospel at the town of Chilmark," and this probably affords us a close intimation of the time of his coming to Chilmark. Ralph[4] Thacher was a native of Duxbury born about 1647.8, the son of Thomas[3] Thacher and Elizabeth (Partridge) Thacher. He was named for his maternal grandfather the Rev. Ralph Partridge of Duxbury. Ralph[4] Thacher was not a college graduate, and prior to his pastorate in Chilmark had lived in his native town of Duxbury where he served as constable and town clerk. Ralph[4] Thacher married Ruth Partridge of Duxbury in 1669 and was the father of nine children, all of whom with the possible exception of the oldest son, who was of age, he brought with him to Chilmark (Savage Gen. Dic. IV p. 272; Mather Hecatompolis Magnolia I 27; Gen. Reg. XI p. 242; Windsor, Duxbury p. 178, 325). There is no record of his ordination. He lived on the South Road, and both he and his son Rodolphus acquired considerable property in Chilmark. In Dukes Deeds I, p. 365, he sold his residence to his successor, Rev. William Homes (ibid 111 p. 102).

It is interesting to note that the scarcity of paper in Colonial times made it necessary to exercise economy in literary scribbling, and correspondence, etc. Paper mills were few and

far between in this country before 1700, and most of the paper was imported. Ink was made at home, and Pens were of course made from quills plucked from the farmyard goose, and cut by the user as needed. With this type of equipment Johnathan Dunham, John Mayhew, Rev. Ralph[4] Thacher, Experience Mayhew, and Josiah Torrey, indited their sermons for the benefit of their earlier generations then living in the three towns on Martha's Vineyard.

Since the Charter of William and Mary—Martha's Vineyard was incorporated in the Province of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1691, the following men have represented the County in General Court:

1698	Thomas Mayhew	1718	Paine Mayhew
1707-1711	Benjamin Skiffe	1720	Paine Mayhew
1715	Benjamin Skiffe	1721	Zaccheus Mayhew
1717	Benjamin Skiffe		

In 1714 Ralph[4] Thacher had been in continuous pastorial work in Chilmark for over twenty years, of which no memorials remain. He was then nearly three score years and ten, and early in 1714 he had severed his connection with the Chilmark Church and removed to Lebanon, Connecticut, where[4] some of his children had already gone. Ralph[4] Thacher witnessed a deed in Chilmark in September of 1714, and in April 1715 he reported himself as of Lebanon, and it is believed that he was living with his son Thomas[5] at that time. During the last years of his pastorate, a middle-aged Scotch-Irish clergyman Rev. William Homes came to Chilmark and was engaged[4] in teaching at the town school, and when Ralph[4] Thacher departed Rev. Homes was selected to take the vacant pulpit. In 1724 the second Chilmark meeting-house was built near the old one, on land donated by Nathan Bassett. After many years preaching in Chilmark,[4] Rev. Homes died in 1746. Ralph (Rodolphus)[4] Thacher died at the home of his daughter Lydia Dean in Groton, Connecticut, on July 26, 1733,

and was buried in the Rue Hill Cemetery in Groton, Connecticut. His will was dated August 10, 1728, and noted as District of New London, Connecticut. Ralph[4] Thacher's oldest son Thomas[5] and his son-in-law John Dean (husband of Lydia Thacher Dean) were the executors of his will. Although little is known of Ralph[4] Thacher's life, his decendants are numerous.

23 PETER[5] THACHER (Rev. Ralph[4], Rev. Thomas[3], Rev.
12 Peter[2], Rev. Peter[1]) born August 17, 1686, at Duxbury, Plymouth County, Massachusetts; he resided at Duxbury, Massachusetts, Weymouth, Lebanon, and Windham, Connecticut; he was a minister at Weymouth, Massachusetts; ordained at_____, on _____; he died at Lebanon, Connecticut on February __, 1766, aged 80, and was buried in the _____ cemetery, Lebanon, Connecticut. Peter[5] Thacher was married at Windham, Connecticut? on_____1713, to Abigail Hibbard of Windham, Connecticut. She was born at Beverly, Massachusetts on March 15, 1698.9; she died at Lebanon, Connecticut on July 9, 1778, aged 80 and was buried in the _____ cemetery at_____. Her place of residence before marriage was Windham, Connecticut. She was a daughter of Joseph Hibbard of_____, Rhode Island (Windham, Connecticut?), by his wife Abigail (Lindon) Hibbard. Abigail Hibbard was an aunt of Josiah Lindon, Governor of Rhode Island in 1768; Joseph Hibbard was born at _____, on_____; he was a _____; he died at_____, on _____, and is buried at _____, in the_____ cemetery. His wife Abigail was born at _____, on_____; she died at _____, on _____, and is buried in the _____cemetery at _____. Joseph Hibbard and Abigail Lindon were married at_____, on_____, and resided in _____ _____, Rhode Island (Windham, Connecticut).

Children: 13 (Thacher) 9 sons and 4 daughters

PETER[6], JR. 120
born April 28, 1716.17, at_____, probably Lebanon, Connecticut, as all the others were born here; died August 25, 1751; married_____.

JOHN[6] 121
born August 9, 1719, at Lebanon, New London Co., Connecticut; died April 3, 1739; married _____[6]_____.

LYDIA[6] 122
born December 7.17?, 1720, at Lebanon, New London Co., Connecticut; died June 9, 1792; married John Davidson (?).

JOSEPH[6] 123
born October 1.11?, 1722, at Lebanon, New London Co., Connecticut; died May 13, 1751; married _____[6]_____.

ABIGAIL[6] 124
born June 20, 1725, at Lebanon, New London Co., Connecticut; died July 21, 1813.15 (age 90); not married. She adopted Stephen and Mary, the children of her brother Rodolphus 2nd after his decease in 1788.

RUTH[6] 125
born May 1-27?; 1727, at Lebanon, New London Co., Connecticut; died _____1740; married Timothy Goodwin.

RODOLPHUS[6] 1st 126
born April 2, 1729, at Lebanon, New London Co., Connecticut; died October 12, 1740; not married.

SAMUEL[6] 127
born May 1.19?; 1730, at Lebanon, New London Co., Connecticut; died September 12.30?; married Ruth Brunham.

JOSIAH[6] 128
born July 8, 1733, at Lebanon, New London Co., Connecticut; died December 14.25?; 1799; married Apphia Mayo.

JARED[6] 129
born March 5, 1735.36, at Lebanon, New London Co., Connecticut; died_____; married _____; Soldier in French and Indian War, campaign of 1757; buried on an island in the Hudson River near Fort Edward; he enlisted April 12, 1757.

EBENEZER[6] X
born April 2, 1738, at Lebanon, New London Co., Connecticut; died young October 2, 1740.

JOHN[6] 2nd 25
born February 22, 1739.40, at Lebanon, New London Co., Connecticut; died October 7, 1805; married Abigail Swift.

RODOLPHUS[6] 2nd 130
born March 12, 1742, at Lebanon, New London Co., Connecticut; died August 6, 1788; married Mary Cone.

25 JOHN[6] THACHER (Rev.[5] Peter, Rev.[4] Ralph, Rev.
23 Thomas[3], Rev. Peter[2], Rev. Peter[1]) born February 22, 1739, at Lebanon, New London County, Connecticut; he resided at Lebanon, Connecticut, and Lempster, Sullivan County, New Hampshire; he was a farmer; he died at Lempster, New Hampshire on October 7, 1805, age 65, and was buried in the _____ cemetery at Lempster. John[6] Thacher was married at Lebanon, New London County, Connecticut, on May 31, 1764, to Abigail Swift of Lebanon, Connecticut. She was born at_____, on July 30, 1745; she was a member of the First Church June 29, 1766; she died at Hopewell, Ontario County, New York, on February 17, 1832, aged 87, and was buried in the _____cemetery (near Ebenezer Benhawes, near a meeting house) at Hopewell, New York. Her place of residence before marriage was Lebanon, Connecticut. She was a daughter of Silas Swift of Lebanon, Connecticut, by his wife Abigail (Topper) Swift. Silas Swift was born at_____, on_____; he was a _____, he died at_____, on_____ and was buried in the _____ cemetery. His wife Abigail was born at _____, on _____; she died at_____, on _____, and was buried in the _____cemetery at _____, Silas Swift and Abigail Topper were married at_____, on _____, and resided in Lebanon, Connecticut.

Children: 11 (Thacher) 6 sons and 5 daughters

ABIGAIL[7] 1st X
born February 25, 1766, at Lebanon, New London Co., Connecticut; died young March 29, 1766.

JARED[7] 151
born February 20, 1768, at Lebanon, New London Co., Connecticut; died August 27, 1838.9; married Molly Clark.

PETER[7] 27
born February 26, 1770, at Lebanon, New London Co., Connecticut; died July 26,27, 1849; married Anne Beaumont Parks.

JOHN[7] 1st X
born December 9, 1771, at Lebanon, New London Co., Connecticut; died young December 26, 1776.

JAMES[7] 152
born November 28, 1773, at Lebanon, New London Co., Connecticut; died March 30, 1836; married Elizabeth Abel.

LYDIA[7] 153
born January 28, 1776, at Lebanon, New London Co., Connecticut; died August 2, 1857; married Benjamin Abel.

ABIGAIL[7] 2nd (Nabby) 154
born May 27, 1778, at Lebanon, New London, Co., Connecticut; died_____; married Abel Dodge.

PAULINA[7] 155
born February 19, 1780, at Lebanon, New London Co., Connecticut; died September 7, 1824; married James Scott.

JOHN[7] 2nd 156
born January 14, 1783, at Lebanon, New London Co., Connecticut; died January 14, 1862; married first Mary Loree, married second Phobe Roberts.

JESSE[7] X
born May 12, 1785, at Lebanon, New London Co., Connecticut; died young May 16, 1790.

NANCY[7] 157
born May 31, 1787, at Lebanon, New London Co., Connecticut, probably; died_____; married Uriah Burhaus.

John[6] Thacher at the age of 48 removed to Lempster, New Hampshire where he died on October 7, 1805. All of his children except Peter, it is believed, moved back to the State of New York, and all it is said lived in Ontario County, except James who settled in Chautauqua County. Most of them lived in Hopewell (formerly Eastern). Peter settled in Harford, Connecticut.

27 PETER[7] THACHER (John[6], Rev. Peter[5], Rev. Ralph[4],
25 Rev. Thomas[3], Rev. Peter[2], Rev. Peter[1]) born February 26, 1770, at Lebanon, New London County, Connecticut; he resided at Lebanon, Connecticut, Lempster, New Hampshire, and Hartford, Connecticut; he was a joiner, carpenter, and builder; he died at Hartford, Connecticut, on July 26, 1849, aged 79, and was buried in the Spring Grove cemetery, Hartford, Connecticut, where a monument marks his resting place; Peter[7] Thacher was married at_____, on _____, to Anne_____ Parks of_____. She was born at Bethlehem, Litchfield County, Connecticut, on April 2, 1773; she was admitted to the First Church in Hartford, Connecticut, in December of 1826; she died at Hartford on June 13, 1850, aged 77, and was buried in the Spring Grove cemetery in Hartford; her place of residence before marriage was Bethlehem, and Woodbury, Connecticut. She was a daughter of Elijah Parks of Bethlehem, and Woodbury, Connecticut, by his wife Annie (Beaumont) Parks. Elijah Parks was born at Guilford, New Haven County, Connecticut, on _____(about 1742); he was a_____; he died at Bethlehem or Woodbury, Connecticut, on _____ and was buried in the _____cemetery at_____, Guilford?, Connecticut; his wife Annie was born at Lebanon, Connecticut, on _____(about 1749); she died at Livonia, Livingston County, New York, on March 23, 1830, and was buried in the _____cemetery at (Guilford, Connecticut?). Elijah Parks and Annie Beaumont were married at Woodbury or Bethlehem, Connecticut, on June 11, 1772, and resided in Bethlehem and Woodbury, Connecticut.

Children: 13 (Thacher) 7 sons and 6 daughters

AUGUSTUA[8] 264
born September 14, 1796, at Hartford, Hartford County, Connecticut; died July 21, 1839; married Mary Mitchell.

EMELINE[8] 265
born January 11, 1798, at Hartford, Hartford County, Connecticut; died April 3, 1860; she was not married.

NANCY[8] 266
born February 9, 1800, at Hartford, Hartford County, Connecticut; died August 8, 1871; she was not married.

SHELDON PARKS[8] 29
born December 24, 1802, at Hartford, Hartford County, Connecticut; died September 20, 1876; married Mary Gubuella Hale.

ABIGAIL[8] 267
born September 26, 1804, at Hartford, Hartford County, Connecticut; died_____; married_____.

LUCY ANN[8] 268
born August 3, 1806, at Hartford, Hartford County, Connecticut; died August 8, 1871; she was not married.

PETER JR.[8] 31
born September 11, 1808, at Hartford, Hartford County, Connecticut; died June 18, 1888; married Rebecca Sage Boardman.

ELIZABETH[8] 269
born April 7, 1810, at Hartford, Hartford County, Connecticut; died September 30, 1857; she was not married.

APPHIA[8] 270
born November 11, 1811, at Hartford, Hartford County, Connecticut; died August 23, 1874; she was not married.

THOMAS ANTHONY[8] 30
born January 11, 1815, at Hartford, Hartford County, Connecticut; died April 7, 1886; married first Elizabeth Day, married second Elizabeth Baldwin Sherman.

GEORGE[8] 32
born July 25, 1817, at Hartford, Hartford County, Connecticut; died December 27, 1878; married

first Sarah Mitilda Smith, married second Mary Shipman Smith.

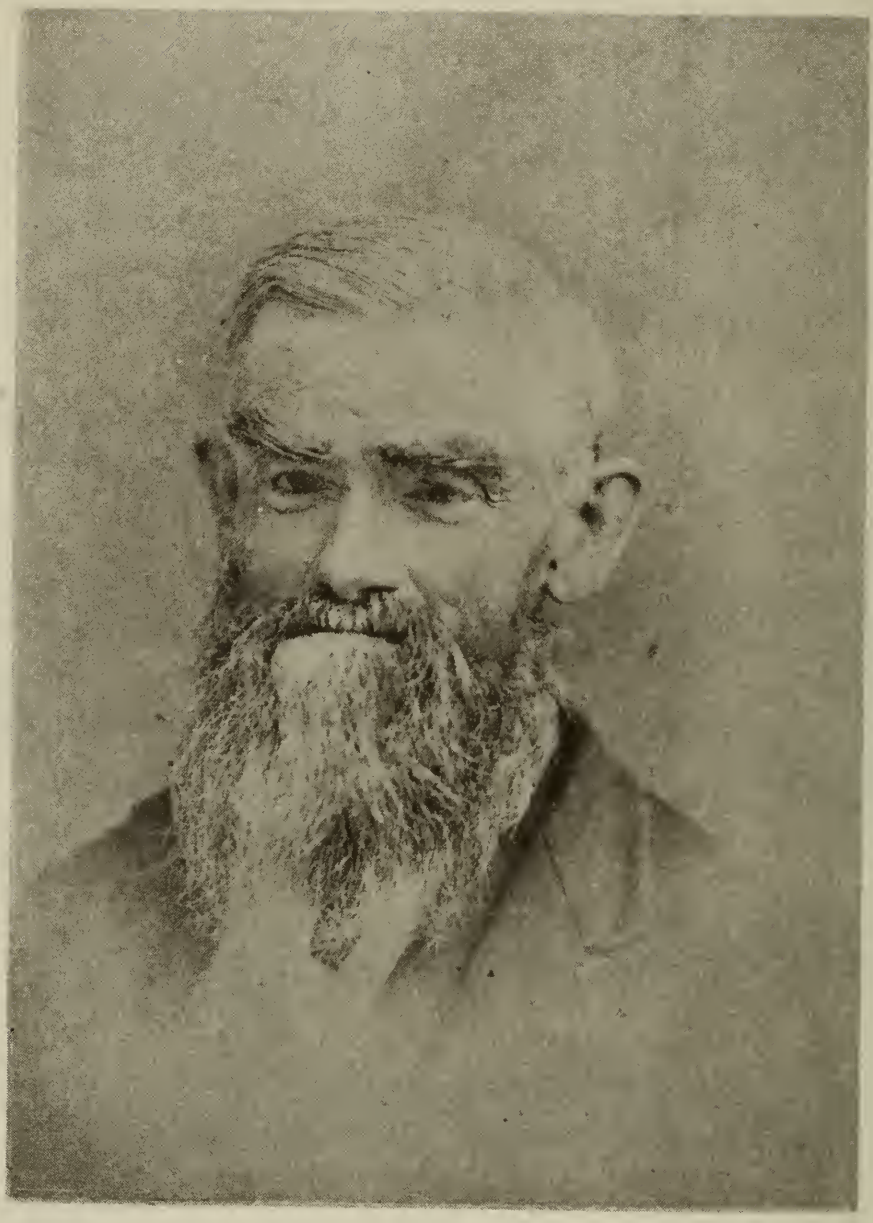
JOHN[8] X
born_____, at Hartford, Hartford County, Connecticut; died_____, infancy.

CHARLES[8] 271
born_____, at Hartford, Hartford, County, Connecticut; died_____.

Peter[7] Thacher was admitted to the First Church in Hartford, Connecticut, in August 1803. He joined the church in December of 1807, and bought 1/3 of a pew number 10 for 30 years at $101.00. He was chosen as a member of the Prudential Committee in January of 1824, and served until 1845.

The firm of Thacher-Goodrich-Sheltinham subscribed 50 dollars toward alterations and improving the Meeting-House in 1852.

After Annie Beaumont Parks' husband Elijah Parks died, around 1790, the family moved to New York State (see Parks' family genealogy in Connecticut, number 244, New York Genealogical and Biographical Society).



Peter[8] Thacher
1808-1888
1873

31 PETER[8] THACHER, JR. (Peter[7], John[6], Rev. Peter[5],
27 Rev. Ralph[4], Rev. Thomas[3], Rev. Peter[2], Rev. Peter[1]) born September 11, 1808, at Hartford, Hartford County, Connecticut; he resided at Hartford, Connecticut, until 1847, Carbondale, Pennsylvania, until 1851, and Green Grove, Pennsylvania; he was a farmer and a carpenter by trade; he died at the home of his son James Peter[9] in Green Grove, Scott Township, Pennsylvania, on June 18, 1888; he was 80 years old and the last of his generation; he was buried in the Scott Valley Cemetery, at Montdale, Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania, where a tall "Thacher" grave stone marks his resting place; Peter[8] Thacher was married at_____, on December 27, 1831, to Rebecca Sage Boardman of Sandisfield, Berkshire County, Massachusetts. She was born at _____, on March 12, 1806; she died at Scott Township, Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania, on October 28, 1880, aged 74, and was buried in the Scott Valley cemetery, in Montdale, Pennsylvania, her place of residence before marriage was Sandisfield, Massachusetts. She was a daughter of Edward Boardman of Sandisfield, Massachusetts, by his wife_____ (_____)Boardman. Edward Boardman was born at_____ on_____ he was a_____; he died at_____ _____, on_____, and was buried in_____cemetery at_____; his wife_____, was born at_____ _____, on_____and was buried in the_____cemetery, at_____. Edward Boardman and _____were married at_____, on_____, and resided in Sandisfield, Massachusetts.

Children: 8 (Thacher) 2 sons and 6 daughters

EDWARD BOARDMAN[9] X
born October 5, 1832, at Hartford, Hartford County, Connecticut; died young September 13, 1833.

SARAH LOUISA[9] 42
born July 20, 1834, at Hartford, Hartford County, Connecticut; died February 23, 1892; 57 years, 7 months, 3 days; married Sgt. Henry Elijah Silvius, Co. B 113 Reg. Pennsylvania, born December 29, 1832, died October 6, 1863, age 30 years, 9 months 8 days.

DAUGHTER[9] X
born_____, at Hartford, Hartford County, Connecticut; died_____, in infancy.

ANNIE ELIZABETH[9] 43
born January 11, 1837, at Hartford, Hartford County, Connecticut; died July 17, 1911; married John Marklin Robinson.

MARY REBECCA[9] 44
born August 15, 1839, at Hartford, Hartford County, Connecticut; died_____; married Henry Edwards Church.

DAUGHTER[9] X
born_____, at Hartford, Hartford County, Connecticut; died_____, in infancy.

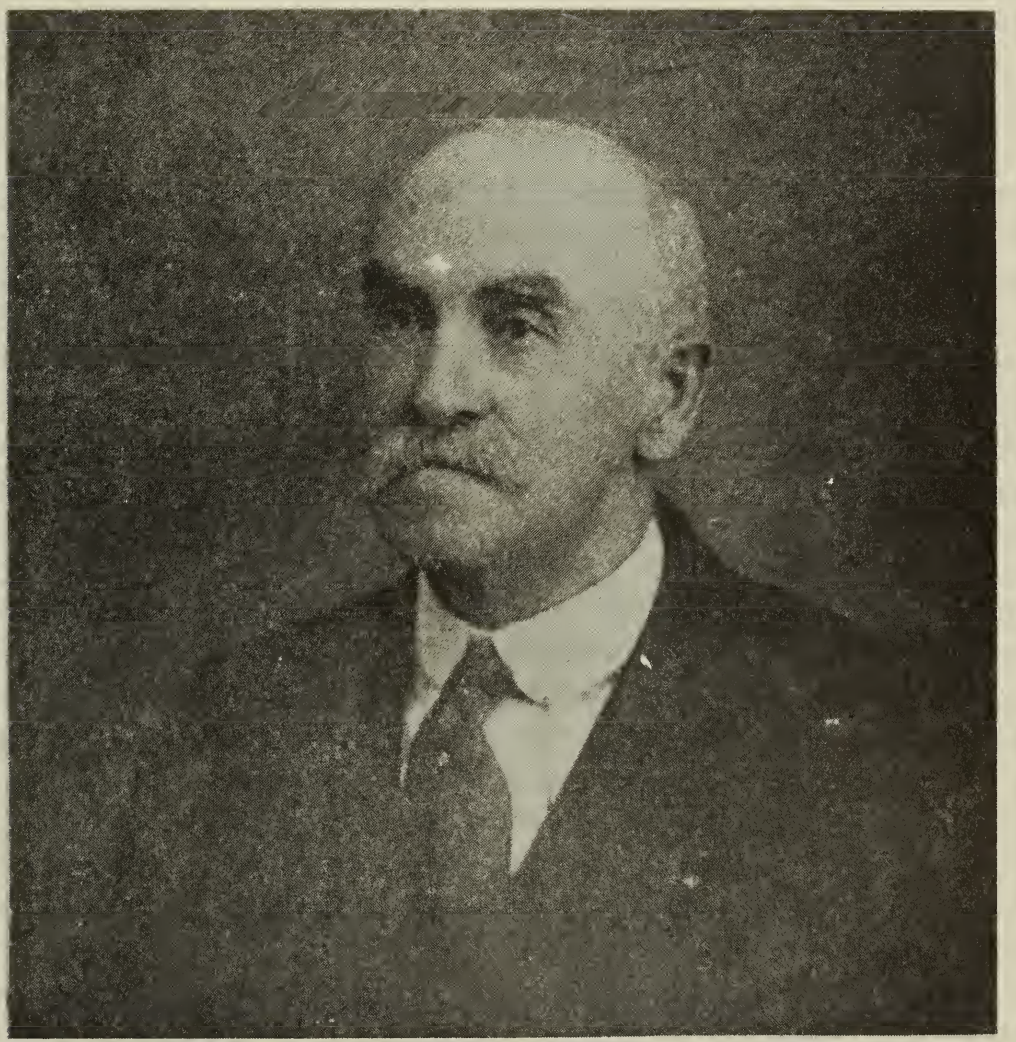
JAMES PETER[9] 45
born January 22, 1849, at Carbondale, Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania; died July 21, 1920; married Flora Jane Webb.

REGINA NANCY[9] 46
born October 31, 1851, at Scott Township, Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania; died_____; married John M_____Leonard.

Peter[8] Thacher says his uncle Jared[7] Thacher moved from Lebanon, Connecticut, to New York State when he (Peter[8]) was 12 years old, about 1820, and that his uncle Jared lived ½ way between Geneva, Ontario County and Canandaigua, Ontario County, New York. (Seneca Twp.).

Peter[8] Thacher's grandmother Abigail Swift Thacher lived with his uncle Jared[7]; Peter[8]'s Uncle John Thacher was blind for many years.

Peter[8] Thacher came to Carbondale, Pennsylvania, from Hartford, Connecticut, in 1847 by Steamer to Rondout, New York; Delaware and Hudson railroad Canal to Honesdale, Pennsylvania, then over the mountains by horse and wagon.



James Peter[9] Thacher
1849-1920
1918

45 JAMES PETER[9] THACHER (Peter[8], Peter[7], John[6], Rev.
31 Peter[5], Rev. Ralph[4], Rev. Thomas[3], Rev. Peter[2], Rev. Peter[1]) born Monday January 22, 1849, at Carbondale, Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania; he was baptized at the First Presbyterian Church on Church Street, Carbondale; he lived at Carbondale, Green Grove (Scott Township), Newton Lake (Greenfield Township), and later returned to Carbondale, Pennsylvania, in 1909; he was a farmer most of his life, except for a short period as a machinist in the Hendricks Shops at Carbondale, Pennsylvania; he was a faithful churchman, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church all of his life; he died at 18 Pike Street, Carbondale, Pennsylvania, on Wednesday, July 21, 1920, and was buried in the Scott Valley Cemetery at Montdale, Pennsylvania, in the Thacher grave lot No. 28, where his father Peter[8] Thacher and his mother Rebecca Sage (Boardman) Thacher are also buried. A tall and slender monument stands on a granite base in the center of the lot, and the name THACHER appears on the west face of the base; James Peter was married at Scott Township, Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania, on Saturday, February 26, 1881, to Flora Jane Webb, also of Scott Township; she was born at Hawley, Paupack Township, in Wayne County, Pennsylvania, on Tuesday, January 19, 1858; she died at Carbondale, Pennsylvania, on Sunday, February 4, 1934, and was buried in the Scott Valley Cemetery at Montdale, Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania, where a gravestone marks her resting place; she was a daughter of William Webb, born _____, died _____ and of his wife Sophia O. Harra Webb, also of Hawley, Pennsylvania. William Webb was a cabinet maker. Sophia Webb married a second time at Scott Township on _____ to Stuart Snyder of Scott Township, who lived less than a mile north of Chapman Lake; he was born at _____

on _____; he was a son of _____ Snyder, and of his wife _____ Snyder who lived in Scott Township on State Route 107, just a few hundred feet south of his son Stuart's home.

Children: 4 (Thacher) 2 sons and 2 daughters, first three born at Scott Township, last at Providence, Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania.

RALPH WEBB[10] 50
born Friday, May 11, 1883, at Scott Township, Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania; died in the Barnes-Kassen Hospital, Susquehanna, Pennsylvania on Wednesday, January 13, 1971; he was buried in the Thacher grave lot No. 98 Section C in the Willow View Cemetery at Clifford, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, where a gravestone marks his resting place; he was 87 years 8 months and 2 days old when he died; married first Hattie Tinklepaugh; married second Alice Denney Howell.

WILLIAM PETER[10] 51
born Sunday, July 26, 1885, at Scott Township, Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania; died in the Wilkes-Barre General Hospital, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, on Wednesday, October 30, 1957; he was buried in the Thacher grave lot No. 98 Section C in the Willow View Cemetery at Clifford, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, where a gravestone marks his resting place; he was 72 years 3 months and 4 days old when he died; married Minnie Werry.

KATHERYN REBECCA[10] 52
born Thursday, April 28, 1887, at Scott Township, Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania; died in the Saint Josephs Hospital, Carbondale, Pennsylvania, on Tuesday, July 14, 1964; she was buried in the Thacher grave lot No. 98 Section C in the Willow View Cemetery, at Clifford, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, where a gravestone marks her resting place, she was 77 years 2 months and 16 days old when she died; she was not married; Kathryn

Rebecca Thacher lived with her sister Hazel and her husband Raymond Avery at Carbondale, Pennsylvania, where she was a partner and proprietor of the "Thacher and Avery" confectionary store at 93 North Church Street. Kathryn was an active member and church worker of the Methodist Church, on Church Street, for many years. She was also a member of the Order of Eastern Star.

HAZEL EVELYN[10] 53

born Saturday, October 31, 1891.2 at Providence, Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania; died January 20, 1973 at Carbondale, Pennsylvania; married Raymond Avery.

JAMES PETER[9] THACHER was born at Carbondale, Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania, on Monday, January 22, 1849. He was one of eight children and the younger of two boys (Edward Boardman[8] Thacher died young) in the family of Peter[8] Thacher (1808-1888), and of his wife Rebecca Sage Boardman Thacher (1806-1880) who resided in Hartford, Connecticut, until 1847 at which time he removed to Carbondale and resided there until 1851.

James Peter[9] was born in the "Odd Fellows Hall Building" on the northeast corner of Seventh and Church Streets, in Carbondale, Pennsylvania, and as of 1970, the building still stands there. In 1851, when James Peter[9] was a boy of two, his father Peter[8] moved to Green Grove in Scott Township, Pennsylvania, where he had bought a 56 acre farm. Peter[8] Thacher lived in Scott Township for 35 years with his family, and worked this farm during the rest of his active lifetime. In 1855 James Peter[9] attended grammar school for the first time at the "WILSON" school which was located in the northwest corner of Peter[8] Thacher's farm, along Quinn Road, and about a quarter mile to the west of his home. The schoolhouse was built about 1851 and in later years Peter[8] and his son James Peter[9] built a cross-rail fence around the school property. The Wilson school was just a one-room school in which James Peter[9] received his education through the eighth grade. At the age of 14 years in 1863, he left school to work on the farm, and for the following 23 years he farmed with his father, clearning the land and improving the farm as the years went by. They marketed most of their crops at Scranton, Dunmore, Olyphant, and several other nearby Pennsylvania towns. But their best market was in Scranton which was the largest and most progressive area at that time. From their farm in Scott to the Scranton market, it was some 12 miles, and on many occasions, particularly in bad weather, the trip was very

difficult with a team of horses, and it was much worse in the winter seasons. James Peter[9] and his father marketed mostly hay, corn, oats, potatoes, and butter. In 1873 potatoes sold at 70 cents a bushel, and he would market as many as 200 bushels at a time. When he marketed his crops at the smaller towns he would sell only 30 to 50 bushels at a time, along with his other farm products. It was not uncommon for them to harvest 400 bushels or more of oats at one time, and bundle over 1600 bales of straw. Straw at that time sold for 8 cents a bundle. Much of their corn, hay, butter, and eggs were sold locally for similar low prices of that period. They burned coal in their cooking and heating stoves most of the time (wood other times) and when they marketed their crops, they would often bring back a load of Delaware and Hudson Canal Company anthracite pea coal or chesnut coal for their own use. Farming was a trying job for James Peter[9] and his father with unending work, day after day, and year after year, and although farm equipment was available, it was not plentiful or could be aforded, and it took much hard labor and sweat to do their choosen vocation. Their plows were drawn by horses and their harrowers were fashioned with spikes. When they cradled oats, it was done with wooden cradles.

James Peter[9] Thacher became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at an early age, as his father and his family were good christians and attended their church regularly. James Peter[9], as his father, became a dedicated christian and attended his church in the valley of Montdale regularly. Montdale was just a small town about two miles away from his home in Scott Township, but he would walk there often, not only for Sunday church, but weekday meetings as well. The little Methodist church stood along Montdale's main highway No. 247 near the Y-road to Green Grove, just a couple hundred yards south of the Scott Valley cemetery. At

that time a Baptist church stood along the highway also, in the Scott Valley cemetery lot, but it was torn down some years ago. The Baptist congregation had a new church built in 19___, but not on the cemetery lot. It was built right next to it though, near the south fence line where it stands today (1970). James Peter[9] sang in the church choir regularly, and attending church schools and all of their functions was one of his most happy pursuits. One of the hymns he liked to sing was "The Little Brown Church in the Wildwood." He would sing and hum it often as he went about his daily work. He said it reminded him so much of his growing-up years in Scott Township.

In September of 1876, James Peter[9] was almost 28 years old when he journeyed to Philadelphia, a long, slow, and tedious journey of over 170 miles, to visit the first world's fair ever to be held in America. The Centennial Exposition as it was called was held in Philadelphia to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Nearly fifty foreign nations joined the United States in exhibiting products of the arts and sciences, of nature, and of industry. The exposition covered 236 acres and had 167 buildings. Almost ten million persons visited the exhibits.

No amusement features were needed at the Centennial. The crowds were facinated by moving models of new machines. These included the continuous web-printing press, the self-binding reaper, the typewriter, the Corliss engine, the telephone, the Westinghouse air brake, the refrigerator car, and Thomas Edison's duplex telegraph which could send two messages over one wire at the same time. Visitors came to Philadelphia with their minds full of Thomas Jefferson and the Liberty Bell, and found themselves almost without warning in the modern Machine Age. They realized their country's

power and inventive genius and the great possibilities for the future.

The Centennial Exposition was the first successful world's fair ever held in America and one of its buildings has been preserved as the Pennsylvania Museum of Art.

On Thursday, October 28, 1880, James Peter[9]'s mother Rebecca Sage Boardman Thacher died at their Scott Township home, and was buried in the Thacher family plot at the Scott Valley cemetery in Montdale. She was 74 years of age.

In the summer of 1879, James Peter[9] Thacher met Flora Jane Webb at a Methodist church picnic, which was held on a nearby farm between Green Grove and the Blakely home. Flora Jane then a young lady of 21, lived with her mother Sophia O. Harra Webb Snyder, and her stepfather Stuart L_____ N_____ Snyder. James Peter[9] courted Flora Webb for the following two years, and on Saturday, February 26, 1881, they were married at the home of her stepfather Stuart Snyder and his wife Sophia O. Harra Webb Snyder. The ceremony was performed by Rev. William Joseph Hill, pastor of the Montdale Methodist church in Scott Township, Pennsylvania. The Snyder home was located less than a mile north of Chapman Lake in Scott Township, just above the crossroads of State Road No. 107.

After their marriage James Peter[9] and his wife Flora lived with his father Peter[8] on their 56 acre farm where he grew up and had farmed for so many years. On Friday, May 11, 1883, their first son Ralph Webb[10] was born at their Scott Township home. Their second son William Peter[10] was born here also on Sunday, July 26, 1885.

About a year later in 1886, James Peter[9] became the Superintendent of the Lackawanna County Blakely poor farm at Green Grove, and it was

during his tenure here that his third child Kathryn Rebecca[10] was born on Thursday, April 28, 1887. During his term as superintendent of the county poor farm, he was provided with a home for himself and his family. The house was located on the main road to Green Grove, just a few hundred yards southeast of the main building, and it was in this house that his father Peter[8] Thacher died on June 18, 1888. He was 80 years of age. He was buried in the family grave lot in the Scott Valley cemetery at Montdale, Pennsylvania. His wife Rebecca[9] was buried here in 1880. James Peter supervised the farming and growing of crops here until the spring of 1891, at which time he left the Blakely farm to work as a teamster in Providence, Pennsylvania. It was during his residence in Providence that Hazel Evelyn[10] their fourth child was born on Saturday, October 31, 1891.2. In 1892.3 he returned to Scott Township again and farmed there until 1897. In the spring of 1897, on May 28th, his wife Flora Jane was received into the Montdale Methodist Church by Rev. E. D.[9] Cavanaugh. Flora and her husband James Peter were members of the Providence M.E. Church[9] in 1891.2. In the fall of 1897, James Peter moved to Newton Lake in Greenfield Township where he lived and farmed until 1903. During the next five or six years, he developed several area farms in the vicinity of Newton Lake in Lackawanna County, and Dundaff, in Susquehanna County.

In 1909 at the age of sixty years, James Peter[9] left farming altogether and moved to Carbondale, Pennsylvania, where he became an employee of the Hendrix Foundry and machine shops. He worked there until 1915, when he retired. During his employment at the foundry he first lived on Dickson Street. He later moved to 18 Pike Street, in the southerly portion of Carbondale, and it was here that on Wednesday, July 21, 1920, he died. He was buried in the Thacher lot in he Scott Valley cemetery at Montdale, Pennsylvania, where his father Peter[8] Thacher and his mother Rebecca Sage Boardman Thacher were also buried.

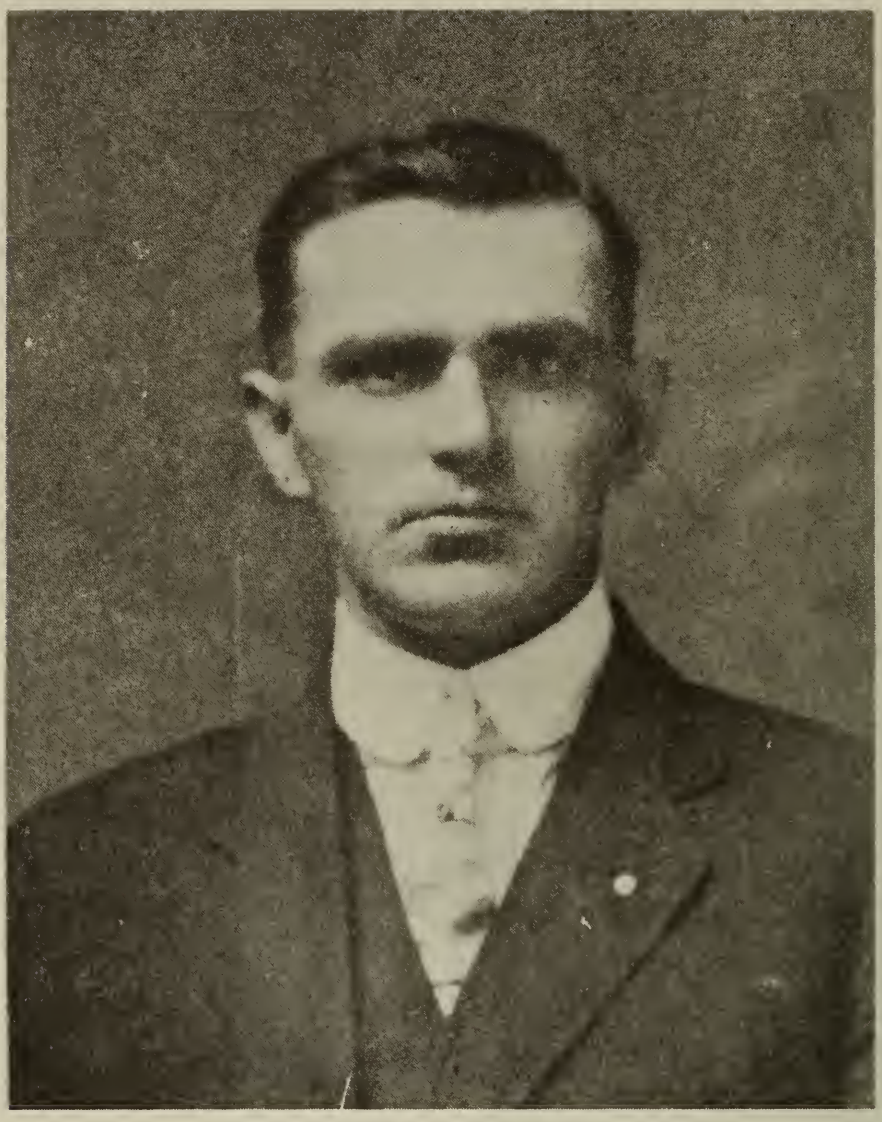
James Peter[9] Thacher was a truly honest man of high standards. He was quiet, reserved, well thought of in his community and in his church, and he raised his children in the very best of christian beliefs. He was a member of the Kingsbury Lodge No. 466, Free and Accepted Masons, in Olyphant, Pennsylvania, for many years.

James Peter[9] Thacher's youngest daughter, Hazel Evelyn[10], married Raymond Avery on Monday, March 14, 1921, about eight months after her father died. Immediately following their honeymoon, they established their residence in Carbondale, Pennsylvania, at 93 North Church Street, at the foot of Canaan Street, where they opened a confectionary store under the name of Thacher and Avery. Their Church Street residence was a large white building of four floors. The confectionary store was located on the street level where an ice cream parlor and a candy section made up one side of the store, and a cigar and cigarette shop made up the other. They also sold greeting cards, newspapers, and miscellaneous items. The upper floors, some ten rooms, served as their family residence. The confectionary store was closed some years ago, about 1961, due to employment problems, but Hazel and her husband, Raymond Avery, continue to live at

the Church Street residence, her mother Flora Jane and her sister Kathryn Rebecca removed from their Pike Street residence and came to live with them. Kathryn Thacher became a partner in the Thacher and Avery Confectionary store and served as a proprietor with her sister Hazel for many years. Hazel's husband, Raymond Avery, was a regularly employed train conductor on the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, but he assisted also in the management of the store's business.

James Peter's wife Flora Jane died at the Church Street residence in Carbondale, Pennsylvania, on Sunday, February 4, 1934 at the age of 76. She was buried in the Thacher grave lot No. 28 in the Scott Valley cemetery at Montdale, Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania, along side her husband James Peter[9], where a gravestone marks her resting place.

Kathryn Rebecca[10] Thacher, James Peter[9] Thacher's oldest daughter was never married. She lived with her sister Hazel during her lifetime. She died in St. Joseph's hosptal at Carbondale, Pennsylvania, on Tuesday, July 14, 1964, after several months of illness. She was 77 years of age when she died. She was buried in grave lot No. 98 Section C in the Valley View Cemetery in Clifford, Pennsylvania.



Ralph Webb[10] Thacher
1883-1971
1913

RALPH WEBB[10] THACHER (James[9] Peter[8], Peter[7], John[6], Rev. Peter[5], Rev. Ralph[4], Rev. Thomas[3], Rev. Peter[2], Rev. Peter[1]) was born Friday, May 11, 1883, at Scott Township, Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania; he lived at Scott Township, Greenfield Township, Lanesboro, Carbondale, and Union Dale, Pennsylvania; he was a farmer, railroader, politician, and an active community leader; he was a Republican committman for 18 years, a school director for 24 years, and Mayor of Union Dale, Pennsylvania, from 1956 until his death in January of 1971; he lived with his wife Alice Denney (Howell) Thacher in Union Dale, Pennsylvania, for forty years. Ralph Thacher became sick on December 28th, 1970, and was taken to the Barnes-Kassen County Hospital in Susquehanna, Pennsylvania, where he developed complications and died on January 13th, 1971 at 1:20 p.m. Ralph was 87 years 8 months and 2 days of age when he died; he was buried in Clifford, Pennsylvania, in the Valley View cemetery, in plot No. 98 Section C where a gravestone marks his resting place; he was first married at Dundaff, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, on Wednesday, December 24, 1902, to Hattie B._____Tinklepaugh of Dundaff, Pennsylvania, by Rev. Thomas Baker a Baptist minister; she was born in Dundaff, Pennsylvania, on Saturday, April 12, 1884; she died in Carbondale, Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania, on Wednesday, January 1, 1930; she was buried at Clifford, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, in the Willow View cemetery, in plot No. 98, Section C, where a gravestone marks her resting place; she was a daughter of John Issac Tinklepaugh, born Saturday, January 22, 1853, died _____, and of his wife Lucinda Dorcas (Doyle) Tinklepaugh born Thursday, August 13, 1857, died Sunday, March 12, 1911, at Dundaff, Pennsylvania, where they

both resided. John Issac Tinklepaugh's second wife was Emaline A. _____Tinklepaugh a sister of Lucinda. Emeline was born Thursday, October 12, 1865, she died_____.

Children by first marriage: 4 (Thacher) 2 sons and 2 daughters; first 3 born at Greenfield Township, last at Carbondale, Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM[11] WALLACE 54
born Monday, July 4, 1904 at Greenfield Township, Pennsylvania; died_____; living at 44 Sunset Drive, Binghamton, New York (1979); married Josephine Chesniuk.

LEON WEBB[11] 55
born Saturday, May 19, 1906 at Greenfield Township, Pennsylvania; died April, 1975 living at Culvers Lake, (Branchville), New Jersey (1971); married first Dorothy Luke; married second Doris May Carl.

FLORA DORCAS[11] 56
born Saturday, December 26, 1908 at Greenfield Township, Pennsylvania; died_____; living at 13 Jeffry Street, Carbondale, Pennsylvania (1972); married Joseph Harry Snyder, Jr.

ELONORE RUTH[11] 57
born Wednesday, March 3, 1929, at Carbondale, Pennsylvania; died_____; living at Union Dale, Pennsylvania, (1978); married Earl Keenan.

Ralph Webb[10] Thacher married a second time at Carbondale, Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania, on Friday, June 19, 1931, to Alice (Denney) Howell by Rev. Gray Jones a Methodist minister; on Thursday, January 19, 1888; she was the daughter of Jerome Nelson Denney, and of his wife Abbical Caroline (Walters) Denney, of Fiddle Lake where they both resided.

Children by second marriage--none.

Ralph Webb[10] Thacher was born in Scott Township, Pennsylvania, on Friday, May 11, 1883, and lived there until he was thirteen years old. In his

childhood he attended the old Wilson school in Scott Township where his father had attended before him, and his brother William and his sister Kathryn also. The Wilson school built about 1851 was a small one-room red school house located on the corner of Quinn road and the main road about ¾'s of a mile West of the Blakely Home near Green Grove and about ¼ mile West of his father's home. Ira Turner was the school teacher then, and he taught several grades in one room as was the practice in those days.

In 1896 Ralph's father James Peter[9] moved from his farm in Scott Township to one in Greenfield Township, at Newton Lake, Pennsylvania.[10] Ralph attended the Greenfield school there until 1897 when at the early age of fourteen, he left, and went to work for his father, and for the next six years, he farmed the land, marketed their farm produce, and drove their teams. Their main post office was Blakely several miles away, and about once a week he would drive the team into town and market their farm products, pick up their mail, and a newspaper which at that time was the Scranton Republican.

During the winter months getting into town and picking up the mail was a most difficult job. Sometimes they would be snowed-in for days at a time and were unable to market anything or go anywhere.

Ralph enlisted in the Pennsylvania National Guard on November 13, 1902, and was assigned to the 13th regiment at Scranton, Pennsylvania, for three years. He was discharged on December 17, 1905.

On Wednesday, December 24, 1902, Ralph[10] Thacher married Hattie B. Tinklepaugh in her father's home at Dundaff, Pennsylvania. Rev. Thomas Baker, the minister of the Dundaff Baptist Church performed the ceremony. Hattie

Tinklepaugh was a daughter of John Issac Tinklepaugh, and his wife Lucinda Dorcas (Doyle) (Doyle) Tinklepaugh. John Issac was a farmer. He was born on Saturday, January 22nd, 1853, at Orvey's Corner, Ararat, Pennsylvania. He was married on _____, at_____; he died on _____, at Union Dale, Pennsylvania, and was buried in the Clifford cemetery at Clifford, Pennsylvania, where a gravestone marks his resting place. John Issac's first wife Lucinda was born on Tuesday, August 13th, 1857, at_____; she died on Thursday, March 2nd, 1911, at Dundaff and was buried in the Clifford cemetery. John Issac married a second time to Emeline A._____ Doyle, a sister of his first wife Lucinda.

After Ralph[10] Thacher's marriage to Hattie Tinklepaugh in 1902, he continued to work for his father until he was able to settle on a farm on his own. In the spring of the following year he went farming for himself, and for the next eight or nine years worked farms in Greenfield and Clifford townships. Three children were born to him by his wife Hattie during these years, William Wallace 1904, Leon Webb 1906, and Flora Dorcas 1908. All three were born in Greenfield Township.

It was in 1905 that Ralph hired out temporarily (worked for) to neighboring farmers for about three months, and then worked as a teamster for T.C. Robinson, a lumber and mill work contractor in Carbondale, Pennsylvania. But before the year had past, he returned to Greenfield and farming again.

The years from 1897 to 1905 were fruitful years to him, even though difficult at times , as he had learned much from his father in the many details of good farming and marketing. To him a sound and basic training in farming was almost a must in this area, as there were few other industries, or gainful employment for

ambitious young men.

One of Ralph Thacher's youthful ambitions was to be a railroader, and in 1912, he left farming and moved to Carbondale, Pennsylvania, where he started working for the Delaware and Hudson Railroad Company on Monday, July 1st, 1912. He was employed as a locomotive fireman, on freight hauling trains between Carbondale, and Oneonta, New York. The D & H, "the Bridge Line" as it is called, was then a most prosperous and successful railroad in freight and passenger service. Their lines extended from Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania on the south, to Montreal, Canada, on the north, with steamboat and tourist service on Lake George and Lake Champlain also.

At the start of the first World War in 1914, Ralph Thacher moved from Jeffrey Street in Carbondale to Lanesboro, Pennsylvania. Lanesboro at that time was an Erie railroad junction, and it was also one of the D & H's terminal points for pusher engines that helped heavy wartime freight trains up the mountain to Ararat, the summit of Moosic Mountain. Being a fireman on these big steam locomotives was a challenge to him at 31, but he was determined and had the strength to overcome all the obstacles. Farming was still one of his greatest pleasures and after he settled his family in Lanesboro, the railroading became routine, he started working a small farm not too far from his home on his off days. With the help of his family and neighboring farmers he was successful in raising good crops of potatoes, corn, and other vegetables so necessary during the war.

After the war was over in 1918, Ralph returned to his job at Carbondale, and settled his family at 63 Williams Street. In 1920 his sister Hazel married Raymond Avery a Delaware and Hudson railroad conductor, and shortly

after their marriage they bought a large home and store on Church Street only a few blocks from Ralph and his family. The store was called Thacher and Avery's Confectionery.

Flora Jane Thacher, mother of Ralph and Hazel, lived at the Church Street home also, and it was here on Sunday, February 4th, 1934 that she died.[9] She was 76 years of age. James Peter her husband died at their 18 Pike Street home fourteen years earlier on Wednesday, July 21st, 1920. He was in his 72nd year when he died.

The Delaware and Hudson railroad placed twenty new 1500 series, J-Class Challengers into service in 1940, and Ralph Thacher was one of the engineers assigned to the task of breaking-in these huge steam locomotives for active duty. These new engines probably the largest ever built by the company in the steam area were capable of moving heavier trains at faster speeds on the D & H's steep mountain grades, and particularly those grades up the Moosic Mountain to Ararat summit. From Carbondale up the mountain to the summit at Ararat is a rise of almost a 1000 feet (Carbondale elevation 1070, Forest City 1482, Union Dale 1695, Ararat 2030), and from Lanesboro to the summit on the other side of the mountain, the rise is even greater (Lanesboro elevation 955, Starrucca 1450, and Ararat 2030).

Ralph[10] Thacher and his wife Hattie had their fourth child Elonore Ruth[11] Wednesday, March the 3rd, 1920, while residing on William Street in Carbondale.

Hattie Thacher was a kind, gentle, and ever understanding wife, and mother. Her health began to fail during her middle age years, and she doctored frequently to maintain her

strength. She became seriously ill in 1930, and on Wednesday, January 1st, in her 46th year, she died. She was buried in the Thacher grave lot No. 98 Section C, at the Willow View cemetery, a quiet and peaceful spot in the foothills of Clifford, Pennsylvania, just about three miles from Dundaff where she was born. The Willow View cemetery, located just off U.S. Highway 106 in Clifford, Pennsylvania, is under perpetual care.

Ralph Webb[10] Thacher was married a second time at Carbondale, Pennsylvania, on Saturday, June 20, 1931, to Alice (Denney) Howell by the Rev. Gray Jones, their Methodist minister. Alice Howell was the widow of Frederick Howell and resided in Herrick Township, Pennsylvania, until 1922. Alice Denney was born at Fiddle Lake, Pennsylvania, on Thursday, January 19th, 1888. Her mother, Abbical Caroline (Walters) Denney was born on Tuesday, March 14, 1865, at_____, Massachusetts. She died on Sunday, June 3, 1934, at their Denney store residence in Union Dale, Pennsylvania, at the age of 69. Abbical Walters, came to Fiddle Lake from_____, Massachusetts, when she was a baby and grew up in Ararat, Pennsylvania. She married Jerome Nelson Denney on _____, November 2, _____at Jackson, Pennsylvania. Jerome Denney was born at_____, on June 3, _____, and died_____July___, 1934 at their Denney store residence in Union Dale, Pennsylvania, at the age of __ years. He was buried in the Gelatt cemetery at Gelatt, Pennsylvania, where a gravestone marks his grave.

Alice (Denney) Howell's grandmother was Caroline (Elliott) Walters. Her grandfather was Alonzo Walters who came from _____, England in _____, and her grandmother's family, "Elliott," lived in Alabama.

Alice Denney married Frederick Howell her first husband on September 15, 1903, at Hancock, New York. Rev. Elder Crane of the Ararat Presbyterian Church in Ararat, Pennsylvania, performed performed the ceremony. Frederick Howell was born on Thursday, January 20, 1848, at Gibson Township, Pennsylvania. He was a farmer by trade and farmed for the greater part of his life in Herrick Township, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania. Frederick Howell's wife Esther M._____ Howell was born March 20, 1844, she died June 21, 1903; Frederick Howell died on Friday, March 2, 1928, at Union Dale, Pennsylvania. He was buried in the Gelatt cemetery at Gelatt, Pennsylvania. He was a son of Henry Howell, born_____, died Sunday, October 3, 1897, and of his wife Mahely (Pickering) Howell born_____, died_____. They are buried in the South Gibson cemetery at South Gibson, Pennsylvania.

Children: 1 (Howell) son (not in Thacher line).

SAMUEL SANFORD HOWELL
born Wednesday, October 5, 1904; died Saturday, February 7, 1970, in an auto accident on Burnwood railroad crossing; married Thursday, November 8, 1923, at Jermyn, Pennsylvania, to Helen Louise Thorn, born Sunday, July 15, 1900, _____ Pennsylvania; living at Thompson, 1978; Helen Louise was a daughter of Walter Thorn and his wife Agnes (Graham) Thorn of Ararat, Pennsylvania. Samuel Howell and his wife Helen had four children:
ESTHER ELIZABETH HOWELL
born Tuesday, November 4, 1924; _____, _____; living at Herrick, Susquehanna County (1978); married Wednesday, June 12, 1946, at Herrick, Pennsylvania, to Milton Shay born Wednesday, February 6, 1924, at Ararat, Pennsylvania. They had two children Harold Milton Shay born September 20, 1949, and Donald William Shay born Saturday, July 30, 1955, died February 7, 1970, in an auto accident on Burnwood railroad crossing.

LESTER BANJAMIN HOWELL
born Wednesday, December 15, 1926; _____, _____; living at Nicholson, Pennsylvania, Susquehanna County (1972); married first, Friday, November 8, 1946 at_____ Pennsylvania, to Marge Stocker, born_____, at Ararat, Pennsylvania; they had four children, Thomas Lester Howell born May 1, 1947, Janet Marie Howell born June 5, 1948, Patricia Jean Howell born September 2, 1949, and Ronald Walter Howell born September 28, 1950. These four children came to live with their grandfather and grandmother in 1955 when their father remarried. Only Ronald lives there now (1972). Thomas, Janet, and Patricia are married.

Lester Banjamin Howell married a second time to Anna_____ on Saturday, April 23, 1955 at_____, Pennsylvania, born_____ _____, at_____, Pennsylvania. They had one son, Jeffrey Howell born_____.

FREDERICK WALTER HOWELL
born Friday, September 1, 1933; _____, _____; living at Thompson, Pennsylvania, 1972; married Saturday, July 5, 1952 at _____, Pennsylvania, to Hazel Barrows, born Friday, April 15, 1932, at _____ Pennsylvania. They had four children, Jane Marie Howell born August 11, 1953, Frederick Walter Howell, Jr. born August 11, 1955, Jeffrey Lester Howell born November 16, 1956, _____ _____ born October 10, 1958.

HANNAH LOUISE HOWELL
born Friday, November 24, 1939; _____, _____; living at_____, Pennsylvania (1971); married Saturday, June 7, 1958, at_____, Pennsylvania to Alexander Komar, born November 4, 1929 at_____ _____, Pennsylvania. They had three children Michael Komar born January 27, 1960, Robert Vincent Komar born May 10, 1962, and Alexander Joseph Komar born_____.

Samuel Howell and his wife Helen Louise lived together on their farm in the northwestern corner of Herrick Township until his death in

an auto accident on February 7, 1970. His farm is located about two miles from Fiddle Lake where his mother Alice (Denney) (Howell) Thacher was born. Although Sam Howell hired out on occasions on State and County road projects, farming, cattle dealing, and dairy farming was his life's work.

As a hobby, and as a commercial venture too, Sam and his family operated a public riding service for adults, and pony facilities for the children. On many occasions operating his pony rings under contract in towns many miles from his farm. Sam farmed many acres of land and maintained over a hundred head of dairy cows under strict State health regulations relative to barns, automatic milkers, and the cattle themselves.

Ralph Webb[10] Thacher moved from Carbondale to Union Dale, Pennsylvania, in August of 1931, two months after he married Alice (Denney) Howell. They lived in a large white house close to the Union Dale railroad station, a D & H landmark for many years during the passenger train era. The station is town down now, removed some time in the early 1960's, after many useful years. Passenger service on the railroad however was discontinued in 1952. From 1931 until he retired in 1952, Ralph shuttled back and forth from his Union Dale home to his work terminals at Carbondale and Wilkes-Barre.

Union Dale, a "Meeting of the Waters" of the Lackawanna River's east and west branches, was carved out of Herrick Township, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, in about 1879. The Howell home was located just across the tracks from Denney's store where Alice Thacher's unmarried sister Sarah Denney lived and managed the families' general store for many years. Sarah Denney closed the store in 1968 and now

lives with her sister Alice (1972).

In 1932 Ralph Thacher entered politics as a candidate for school director, on the Republican ticket. He was elected and became school director of the Herrick Township schools in Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, an office he held until 1956, twenty-four years. During this same period he was also a Republican Committeeman, for eighteen years. He was elected Mayor of Union Dale in 1956, 1962, and again in 1968 and served in that capacity until his death on January 13, 1971.

During his years of active Republican politics, Ralph Thacher was instrumental and successful in bringing about better school facilities, qualified teachers, improved school transportation for students, new fire fighting equipment, better community relations, a new post office that he dedicated on October 26, 1960, and many more worthwhile projects that were a benefit to the Borough of Union Dale. He was a charter member of the Union Dale organized volunteer fire department. In 1957 he met with the school directors of Forest City and Herrick Township, and signed a school jointure agreement with the township school directors in Vanling, Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania.

In 1960 he was greatly concerned with U. S. Government's plans for the removal of many houses and business places along the West Branch of the Lackawanna River in the Borough of Union Dale. In this area, homes and business places below the elevation of _____, were condemned to make room for the new Stillwater reserve dam, and although many were concerned, the project plans developed satisfactorily and all residents affected were relocated. The dam was started on _____, and it was finished on _____.

Ralph Thacher retired from the Delaware and Hudson Railroad Company in 1952, after more than forty years of faithful service. He spent the last four years of his career as the engineer of the trim and picturesque locomotive 500, the pride of the Scranton-Carbondale commuter trains. The old 500 had pulled many a passenger train in the years gone by, not only from Scranton but Wilkes-Barre too, sometimes six and seven cars long and filled with passengers. It brought thrills and happiness to many youngsters too, as they waited patiently in their yards along the way, to see the train go speeding along the tracks and throwing its black smoke back over the passenger cars. Day after day, year after year, it carried its many passengers and commuters to their destinations in Wilkes-Barre, Scranton, Carbondale, and Hanesdale, returning home sometimes on the same day. A good cleaning, and she was off again the next day.

It was a sad year for passengers and commuters in 1952, for it was in this year that the Delaware and Hudson Company discontinued their last remaining passenger service from Scranton to Carbondale on the Pennsylvania Division. The era of the steam engine was just about over. It was over a hundred years since the "Stourbridge Lion" made its first trial run in the Western Hemisphere, at Honesdale, Pennsylvania on August 8, 1829. The era of personal motor cars, commercial buses and airplanes, and strong diesel engines were now taking over the transportation problems.

On May 17, 1958, Ralph Webb[10] Thacher was 75 years old, and in honor of his birthday, he was tendered a party at the Phoenix Club in Union Dale, Pennsylvania, and along with his wife, Alice, he was wished many happy years ahead by his sons, daughters, family, and his many

friends who were unable to be there. Those who personally wished him well at his reiunion party were: Mr. and Mrs. William W. Thacher and his son William, Jr. of Binghamton, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Leon Thacher of Roselle, New Jersey; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Snyder and their daughter Sheila, of Falls (Tunkhannock), Pennsylvania; Mr. and Mrs. Earl Keenan and his family, Larry, Shirley, Lois, and Doris of Union Dale, Pennsylvania; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Howell of Herrick, Pennsylvania; Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Avery, and Miss Katheryn Rebecca Thacher of Carbondale; Mrs. William P. Thacher of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania; Mr. Sheldon W. Thacher of New York City, New York; Mr. Elwood J. Thacher of Arlington, Virginia; Miss Sarah Denney of Union Dale, Pennsylvania; Mr. and Mrs. Rowland Avery and their children David and Jean of Ithaca, New York; Mrs. Barbara Young of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Paul and Mrs. Natalie Covalone of Brooklyn, New York; and Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Crosby of Falls (Tunkhannock), Pennsylvania.

Ralph Thacher was raised a Master Mason, in 1920, at the Susquehanna lodge #360 in Susquehanna, Pennsylvania. He later transferred to lodge #249 in Carbondale, Pennsylvania. In 1970, the members of his lodge joined with the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania in honoring his 50th Masonic birthday. He was presented with a gold 50-year lapel pin commemorating his long membership as a Master Mason an award few Masons ever attain.

One of his most interesting hobbies along with his farming and raising vegetables, was buying, selling, trading, and bartering old antiques, furniture, guns, coins, and the like. Attending auctions in all parts of northeastern, Pennsylvania, not only for antiquated items and relics of times gone by, but to deal in

farm wares, crops, cattle and machinery.

Ralph had a very particular keepsake and a treasured family heirloom, a walking cane, handed down from his grandfather Peter Thacher (1808-1888), to his father James Peter Thacher (1849-1920), and then to himself, before his father died years ago. The cane was made by Peter Thacher in Hartford, Connecticut, from a limb of the historical "Charter Oak" tree. The origin of the cane was through one of Peter's neighbors, who borrowed a hatchet from him to cut two limbs from the fated Charter Oak tree, one of which he gave to Peter, his good friend and neighbor. From this limb Peter Thacher fashioned himself a cane which he used, and his son James Peter used in later years. The cane is not used now, but kept as a family remembrance of the importance of this historical Charter Oak tree. James Peter shortened the cane about two inces at one time but kept the piece, which is still held in the family, as a memento of this great old tree.

The "Charter Oak Tree" was a giant tree in Hartford, Connecticut, which became famous becasue Connecticut's original charger was once hidden there so that the English governor could not destroy it. The New England colonies were in danger of losing their charters and their freedom when James II became King of England in 1685. Sir Edmund Andros came to Hartford in 1687 to sieze the Connecticut charter by force and make the colony part of a proposed royal Dominion of New England. The charter was to be turned over to the king's man at a night council meeting. During the meeting, the door to the council room flew open and a gust of wind blew out the candles. When light was restored, the Connecticut charter was gone. According to a story told later, Joseph Wadsworth had hidden the charter in the heart of a nearby oak tree.

The document remained hidden until 1689 after James II fell from power. It was brought out and used as the supreme law until 1818. The "Charter Oak" was blown down during a windstorm in 1856, and a granite shaft has been erected to mark the spot where it once stood.

Along with the cane that was fashioned out of a limb of the great Charter Oak tree, Ralph Thacher preserved a paper written by his grandfather, Peter Thacher in which he speaks of his relatives and his ancestors. The paper was found in the personal effects of his father James Peter Thacher after his decease in 1920, and reads as follows: (The information shown in parenthesis has been added by Elwood James Thacher to clarify the subject matter. Elwood James is a grandson of James Peter Thacher).

I (Peter Thacher 1808-1888) was born in the city of Hartford, September 11th eighteen hundred and eight. My parents name was Peter Thacher (1770-1849) and Annē Thacher. (Annē Beaumont Parks Thacher 1773-1850). My grandparents name was John Thacher (1739-1805). My grandmother's name was Abigail Swift (1745-1832) all of Lebanon, Connecticut. I never knew what my grandfather or grandmother's name was on my mother's side. My mother's maiden name was Annē Parks (Anne Beaumont Parks) of Bethlow, Connecticut. I never saw either of my grandfathers. I remember my grandmothers on both sides. They were both of English extraction. My father (Peter Thacher 1770-1849) was a decendant of the Rev. Thomas (Thomas Thacher 1620-1678) who was the (first) pastor of the Old South Church of Boston (the third or Old South Church), who came to America in Sixteen hundred and thirty-five (1635) at the age of 15 years with his Uncle Anthony (Anthony Thacher 1587.8-1667) who was shipwrecked and lost all of his nine children (Anthony Thacher lost only four children, William, Edith, Mary

and Peter by his first wife Mary who died at Salisbury, England. In a letter to his brother Rev. Peter concerning the shipwreck, he stated there were seven in his family, he, his wife, and four children. Who the seventh person was is unknown. Anthony Thacher and his first wife had only five children. When he sailed to America he left his son Benjamin with his Uncle Rev. Peter of St. Edmunds. Benjamin age 5 died at Salisbury, England, September 1, 1639). Himself and wife was all that escaped the shipwreck. His nephew Thomas (Rev. Thomas Thacher 1620-1678) who came to this country with him was not in the shipwreck, (when Anthony sailed from Ipswich, Massachusetts for Marblehead, Thomas did not go with him, he journeyed over land to Marblehead, despite the danger of hostile indians) and from this Thomas who had two sons, Peter Ralph (Thomas Thacher had three sons Thomas 1644-1686, Peter 1651-1727 and Ralph 1648-1733.5) from whom about all of the Thachers (the Boston Branch) in this country descended. Myself (Peter Thacher 1808-1888) and all of the Hartford, Connecticut, Thachers are from Ralph (Ralph Thacher 1648-1733.5) and the Hartford, Pennsylvania, Thachers are descended from Peter (Peter Thacher 1651-1727). My ancestors on my father's side (Peter 1770-1849, John 1739-1805, Rev. Peter 1686-1766, Rev. Ralph 1648-1733.5, Rev. Thomas 1620-1678, Rev. Peter Thacher 1587-1640, and Rev. Peter 1545-1624) came from the south part of England from the town of Salisbury where his father was pastor of St. Edmund's church, a Stone Ediface (Rev. Peter Thacher, Rector). He died while an incumbent of said church (1640-1) and was buried in the churchyard where the stone that marks his grave is still or was a few years since to be seen (Rev. Peter Thacher was buried in a tomb). All of my father's (Peter Thacher 1770-1849) descendants which was quite numerous (Peter had thirteen children, Augustus 1796, Emeline 1798, Nancy 1800, Sheldon 1802, Abigail

1804, Lucy Ann 1806, Peter 1808, Elizabeth 1810, Apphia 1811, Thomas Anthony 1815, George 1817, John , Charles , seven boys and six girls) all are gone from Hartford. Except one nephew _____, my father's family of twelve (13) children are all, excepting myself, gone to the grave and soon I (Peter[8] Thacher) shall be gone to give place to my descendants which are somewhat numerous. Some years ago I was introduced to a man by the name of Thacher who had just come to this country and was born of Welsh parents and spoke their language. I suppose that by marrying and intermarrying that the name got to be Welsh. Their country is contiguous to _____ (England) and not much wonder that it should culminate in that way. I once went with my mother (Annē Beaumont Parks Thacher (1773-1850) to her native place (Annē Thacher was born in Bethlehem, Connecticut, she died at Hartford, Connecticut, and was buried in Spring Grove cemetery) and stayed some days and visited the old homestead where she was born (Bethelehem, Connecticut). No one lived in the house but I got in a window and opened the door, found it all empty. We went in one room after another and finally in the old bedroom. When mother, pointing to one corner, said that her father died there (Elijah Parks was her father, born 1742- , married Annē Beaumont, Thursday, June 11th, 1772, at Woodbury or Bethelehem, Connecticut. Annē was born at Bethelehem, Connecticut, Friday, April 2nd, 1773, she died Thursday, June 13th, 1850). My mother had three sisters, one married a Mr. Byington and lived and died in New Hartford in the State of New York. One married a Mr. Clark who bought a farm in Livonia, New York, and one married the Rev. David Bacon at the age of eighteen years and went to Detroit as a missionary (Elijah Parks and Annē Beaumont Parks had ten children, Anne 1773, Urana 1774, Samuel 1776, Sheldon 1779, Polly 1781, Alice 1783, Beaumont

1785, Anna 1785?, William_____, Betsy_____). It was then almost the outpost of civilization where they spent some years. This David Bacon was the father of the Rev. Dr. Bacon who died in New Haven a few years ago (188_). He was the last of his father's family. He left six sons, a number of them ministers of the Gospel.

The above paper was written by Peter[8] Thacher[9] probably for his son James Peter but it was not signed or dated. However, in a letter dated April 20, 1886, his sister-in-law, Elizabeth Baldwin Thacher, wrote him (Peter[8]) of the death of his last brother (Thomas Anthony[8] Thacher, her husband) so he must have written the letter after that time. His sister-in-law, widow of Thomas Anthony[8] Thacher 1815-1886, was Elizabeth Baldwin Sherman Thacher his second wife who was born in 1823 and died in 1917.[8] She married Thomas in 1860. Thomas Anthony[8]'s first wife was Elizabeth Day 1820-1858. They were married in 1846. Thomas Anthony[8] had nine children, five by his first wife, James Kingsley 1847, Thomas 1850, Edward Stanley 1852, Alfred Beaumont 1854, and John Seymour 1856, and four by his second wife, Sherman Day 1861, William Larned 1866, Elizabeth 1868, and George 1870. Thomas Anthony[8] Thacher, Peter[8] Thacher's brother was a professor at Yale College from 1838 to 1880. He died on Wednesday, April 7, 1886. Peter[8] Thacher died Monday June 18th, 1888, at Scott, Pennsylvania. (Green Grove)

Mayor Ralph Webb[10] Thacher was proud of his many old relics of the past and his family keepsakes, and he was never too busy to tell you the story behind these old treasures. Take that Fowling Piece of his grandfather's for instance (Peter[8] Thacher 1808-1888). It was just an old gun but to Ralph it recalled a story of many happy huntng days of years long ago. It's worn and isn't useable anymore, but its been in the family a good many years. Peter[8] Thacher brought

it to Carbondale, Pennsylvania, when he moved from Hartford, Connecticut, in 1847.

The gun is just an old relic, but it gives you some idea what guns were like in the early eighteen hundreds, and then too, something about the men who toted them. The gun measures sixty inches from the end of the barrel to the end of the butt or stock, and it has a forty-six inch barrel. The gun had to be hand loaded and the powder, wadding, and shot were tamped into the gun with a tamping rod that was carried on the underside of the barrel. The gun was fired by a flint-type lock which also had to be hand loaded. As time went by this old Fowling Piece was passed along with other family keepsakes from generation to generation, Peter[8] Thacher 1808-1888, James Peter[9] 1849-1920, Ralph Webb[10] 1883-1971, Elwood James[11] 1907 - has it now (1972).

Ralph Thacher was proud of another family keepsake, a pair of brass Andirons and Tongs from the old Thacher homestead in Hartford, Connecticut. These too, were brought to Carbondale, Pennsylvania, by Peter[8] when he moved from Connecticut in 1847. Peter[8] was thirty-nine years old when he came to Carbondale. Elwood James[11] has the Andirons now.

Years ago Annie Turner gave Ralph a souvenir Legenaria Gourd from Port Au Prince, Haiti. Gourd fruits there were dried and prepared by Haiti natives who used them for carrying and storing water and other liquids. Annie Turner was a niece of Stuart Snyder. He was the stepfather of Flora Jane Webb Thacher (1858-1934), Ralph Webb[10] Thacher's mother. Annie Turner, one of the first nurses ever hired by the U.S. Government, first served as a nurse in Cuba (1899). Annie Turner's father, Merrit Turner, was married to a sister of Flora Jane Webb Thacher.

Port Au Prince (PAWRT-OH-PRANS) the capital and chief port of the republic of Haiti (Haytih) had a population of about 115,000 in 1949. The city faces a large bay at the western end of the island of Hispaniola. Private homes are built on the hilly uplands, where there is a beautiful view of the sea.

Haiti, the western thrid of the lovely island of Hispaniola had a population of about 3,000,000 at that time. Four-fifths of the people lived in villages or on farms. Nearly all are negroes or mulattoes, descendants of slaves brought in by the French to work the plantations, and many of them have French blood. Unlike negroes in many parts of the world, the Haitian Negroes are the majority group and look down upon the white minority. The typical Haitian farmer lives in a thatched hut on his own tiny piece of ground. Food is plentiful in the tropics. The farmer grows corn or some other crop and often owns a few chickens, a pig, or a goat. He was considered well-to-do if he had a cow. The life of the peasants has changed very little in the last hundred years. These people are still close to their African ancestors. They like to work in groups going from one farm to another swinging their hoes to the beat of a drum. Coffee is the most important crop, and sugar is second. Other crops grown include tobacco, rice, arrow root, cocao, and many kinds of tropical fruits. There are small factories which make furniture, soap, cigarettes, bricks, and rum. Haiti sells coffee, sugar, bananas, and cotton. The United States is Haiti's chief customer.

After Columbus discovered Hispaniola in 1492, Spain claimed the whole island, which is one of the largest islands of the West Indies. The first French settlers were pirates who used La Tortue, a small island north of Haiti, as a

base in the 1600's. Spanish, English, and French colonists settled in the northern part of the region which is now Haiti. Haiti with an area of 10,204 square miles, is slightly smaller than Maryland. It is 160 miles wide at its widest part in the south. Its coast line is 1342 miles long and is marked by bold cliffs and deep harbors. The first inhabitants were Arawak Indians, who died out soon after the coming of the Spanish settlers. The name Haiti comes from an Indian word which means high land. This name was once used for the entire island.

Another antiquated article of the days of yore from Ralph Thacher's collections is a hat rack made from three mounted and polished Buffalo Horns from the old west. Two of these horns were given to Ralph's mother, Flora Webb Thacher, by a family friend who had returned from a gold mining venture in California. The third mounted horn was a gift from Merrit Turner, a relative, who lived in Port Jarvis, New York. From a fourth Buffalo horn, a set of hand-carved Penquins were made. These were unusual talents in that the Penquin models were carved in two sections, each model having a top and a bottom. The Penquins were a gift of remembrance of the old west from Rowland Avery. Rowland was a son of Hazel Thacher Avery, Ralph Thacher's sister. Rowland was in the military service then and was stationed in Louisiana.

In the 1850's twenty million Buffalo thundered over the western plains. Railroad trains were often halted by the huge herds that crossed the tracks. But alas, by 1889 only about 550 of the big bison could be found alive in the entire United States. Hunting buffalo was then restricted, and through the means of laws and other protective measures there are many thousand in the U. S. and Canada.

Ralph Thacher had a small Indian Pottery vase given to him years ago, and at that time he was told of its archaic origin. The vase he was told was uncovered during an archaeologic excavation in Arequipa, Peru. The vase measures five and one-half inches in height and has a neck of two inches with an opening two inches at the top. The round body measures four inches in diameter and has two small handles one on each side. The vase was given to Elwood Thacher in 1968.

Arequipa (AHrayKEEpah) is located in southern Peru, has a population of 46,000 (1949), and lies 7500 feet above sea level at the foot of a beautiful volcano called El Misti, 19,166 feet above sea level. The city has sunshine almost all year around, and is famous for its flower gardens. Arequipa is the largest city in southern Peru, and their leading products are silver, sugar cane, alpaca hair, sheep, and cattle. The city was once inhabited by the Incas. The Spaniards founded a settlement here in 1550. Ruins of an Indian civilization earlier than that of the Incas have been found near the city.

The Inca empire was founded about A.D. 1200 by Quechuan Indians of the Peruvian Andes. Their empire extending from northern Equador into Boliva and northern Chile, and from the Pacific Coast to the eastern slopes of the Andes, had a population of from eight to ten million Indians. Its ruling class was warlike. During the period of the Incas a 2300-mile highway was built, but they had no vehicles with wheels. The first white potatoes were developed here from a sour root by the early Incas, long before the conquest of Peru. The Incas also recorded charge account debts by tying knots in colored cords at definite intervals.

Two Spanish adventurers and explorers, Fancisco Pizarro and Diego de Almagro, with a handful of followers succeeded in conquering most of Peru between 1532 and 1538. Pizarro laid the foundation stone for the magnificent government palace which dates from 1535.

Indian arts and crafts have been kept alive in Peru, but the silver textiles, and pottery do not compare with those made by the Indians before the Spanish Conquest.

In memory of William Webb, Ralph[10] Thacher kept a simple wooden cup or small urn given to him by his mother Flora Jane (Webb) Thacher (1858-1934). William Webb was his mother's father who was killed when he was still a young man. He died as a result of injuries he received when a shop beam fell on him while working at the mill. William Webb (183_. 186_) was a cabinet maker in Hawley, Pennsylvania, about 1860. The wooden cup measures seven inches in height and has an opening four inches wide at the top. The bottom of the cup a two inches above the round base (which measures four and three quarters inches) has a diameter of two and one-half inches. Ralph painted the cup gold some years ago, and said later he wish he hadn't. Elwood[11] Thacher has the cup now.

Union Dale's Mayor Ralph Webb[10] Thacher observed his 83rd birthday on May 11, 1966, and a dinner party was held in his honor in Lash's dining hall at Finch Hill, Pennsylvania. Those present to honor him on his birthday were his wife Alice Denny Thacher; his oldest son and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. William Wallace[12] Thacher, Sr., and their son William[13], Jr. of Binghamton, New York; his second oldest son[12] and his wife Mr. and Mrs. Leon Webb Thacher of Branchville, New Jersey; his oldest daughter and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Snyder of Carbondale, Pennsylvania; his youngest daughter

and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Keenan and their two children, Lois and Doris of Union Dale, Pennsylvania; his youngest sister and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Avery of Carbondale, Pennsylvania; his wife's son and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Howell of Herrick Center, Pennsylvania; his wife's sister, Sarah Denney of Union Dale, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Philip Jewell and her son Philip, Jr. of Union Dale, Pennsylvania; and Robert Kennedy of University Park, Pennsylvania.

From Ralph Thacher's scrapbook of newspaper clippings of 1966, it was noted that the farmers predicted a long hard, cold, and snowy winter. The old-fashioned kind that grandfather describes. Heavy snows predicted for December-January-February, a blizzard predicted for March, and one of the worst sleet storms in a long time predicted for February. The farmer says: Did you notice how tightly the husks clung to the sweet corn cobs? Have you seen the high muskrat houses and the longer than usual cattail heads? Acorn saucers are unusually large and the filagree markings very distinct. Snakes were lively in September and woodchucks have been feeding late to put on extra fat. Pine trees have shed many needles so the snow will sift through and not break branches. Most important is the angle of chipmunk's tails. If tails float to the rear, it means an easy winter; if straight up, a normal winter. But, if the tails are over their backs pointing in the direction they are traveling, it means a humdinger. The farmers advised heap the woodshed high, make sure of ample fodder for the cows, and get an extra pair of heavy longies.

The winter of 1966-67 was an old-fashioned one, hard, cold, and snowy.

Ralph Webb[10] Thacher was a 25-year member of Gibson Grange 798, and a member of the Union Dale United Methodist Church. When he died in 1971, Ralph Webb[10] Thacher had ten grandchildren, twenty five great-grandchildren, and one great-great grandchild.

GRANDCHILDREN:

William Anthony[12] Thacher
Lorraine[12] Thacher Paul
Natalie[12] Thacher Cavalone
Nancy Snyder Crosby
Donna Snyder Keithline
Lawrence Keenan
Shirley Keenan Jewell
Lois Keenan Kennedy
Doris Keenan Kelly

GREAT-GRANDCHILDREN:

Lorraine Paul Stokes
Maureen Paul Pearlman
Robert Gerard Paul
Richard Joseph Paul
Mary Ann Paul
John Gregory Paul
Margaret Ann Paul
Linda Cavalone
William Cavalone
Philip Cavalone
Dorothy Cavalone
Mark Cavalone
Suzane Cavalone
Theodore Marvine Crosby
Kenneth Wayne Crosby
Valerie Ann Crosby
Chris Keithline
Jeffrey Keithline
Fanny Keithline
Burton Jewell Jr.
Linda Lee Jewell
Laura Kennedy
Robert Kennedy
Connie Kelly
Kenneth Kelly

GREAT-GREAT GRANDCHILDREN:

Thomas Stokes Jr.

William Peter[10] Thacher
1885-1957
1910

51 WILLIAM PETER[10] THACHER (James Peter[9], Peter[8]
45 Peter[7], John[6], Rev. Peter[5], Rev. Ralph[4],
Rev. Thomas[3], Rev. Peter[2], Rev. Peter[1]) born
Sunday July 26, 1885, in Scott Township,
Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania; baptized
in the Methodist Episcopal Church by Rev.
J. R. Allen on April 12, 1890; resided in
Scott Township, Greenfield Township,
Carbondale, and Wilkes-Barre, Pennsyl-
vania; he was a railroad conductor on
passenger and fast freight trains of the
Delaware and Hudson Railroad Company for
over 54 years, October 1, 1903 - October
30, 1957; he was an active trainman,
union committeeman, and delegate for many
years to the Grand Division meetings of
the Order of Railway Conductors, until
his death; he was a staunch Republican,
and a district committeeman in the city
of Wilkes-Barre for several years; "Bill"
Thacher received his early education in
Scott and Greenfield Townships, and did
not attend college; he died at the
Wilkes-Barre General Hospital on Wednes-
day, October 30, 1957, at two o'clock in
the morning, a few days after a serious
stomach operation; he was 72 years, 3
months and 4 days of age;
he was buried in lot 98, section C,
on Saturday, November 2nd, 1957, in the
Willow View Cemetery, Susquehanna County,
Clifford, Pennsylvania, where a grave-
stone marks his resting place; William
Peter[10] Thacher was married at Wilkes-
Barre, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, on
Wednesday, April 18th, 1906, to Minnie
Werry (spelled also Wherry by the family)
of Wilkes-Barre ; by Rev. J. N. Goodrich,
Ph. D.D.D. of the Bennett Memorial Methodist
Church; she was born
in Wilkes-Barre on Tuesday, March 1st,
1887; she lived at 316 New Grant Street
in Wilkes-Barre until 1968; she died on
Thursday, July 8th, 1971 at 8 o'clock in
the evening at the Green Ridge Convales-
cent Home in Scranton, Pennsylvania,

where she had been a resident for three years; she was a daughter of William Joseph Werry, Jr. of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, by his wife Sarah Jane (Adams) Werry who resided in Wilkes-Barre before her marriage. William Werry, Jr. was born in Cornwall, England, on December 25th, 1858; he died at the home of his daughter Minnie Werry, in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, on Monday, July 16th, 1945, and was buried in the Wilkes-Barre City Cemetery on North River Street. William Joseph Werry, Jr. married first on _____ 1880, at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, to Sarah Jane Adams who was born in Wilkes-Barre, _____ 1859; she died at Wilkes-Barre, on _____ 1888, and was buried in the Adams' burial lot No. 481 in the Wilkes-Barre City Cemetery on North River Street.

William Werry married a second time at Wilkes-Barre, on Wednesday, November 28th, 1894, to Caroline Bird who was born in Wales, Europe, on Monday, July 8th, 1867; she came to America in _____; she died at Elmira, New York, on Monday, November 1st, 1954, at the home of her daughter Louise Wherry Thomas. Caroline Bird Werry was buried along side her husband in the Wilkes-Barre City Cemetery where gravestones mark their resting places.

Children: 4 (Thacher) 4 sons, all born at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania

11
ELWOOD JAMES, 58
born Tuesday, July 23, 1907; _____;
living in Winter Haven, Florida 1970; married Arline Beatrice Millham.

11
SHELDON WILLIAM, 59
born Friday, June 21, 1912; _____;
living at Drexel Hill, Pennsylvania, 1973; married Dorothy Elizabeth Walsh.

11
CLIFFORD JAMES, 60
born Saturday, August 22, 1914; _____;
living at Susquehanna, Pennsylvania, 1973; married Mildred Tyson Jones.

11
MERLYN JAMES, 61
born Monday, January 21, 1918; _____;
living at Harvey's Lake, Pennsylvania, 1979 married Kathryn Eleanor Wenner.

WILLIAM PETER[10] THACHER was born in Scott Township, Pennsylvania on Sunday, July 26th, 1885, and lived there until 1896. Along with his older brother Ralph and his younger sister Kathryn, he received his first schooling in the little red school house at Scott, just a few hundred yeards from his home, on State Road____, and near the Blakely[9] home. In 1897 William's father, James Peter Thacher, moved from Scott Township to Newton Lake in Greenfield Township where they lived for about five years. Newton Lake is near Dundaff, Pennsylvania. William left school in 1899 when he was fourteen and went to work on his father's farm for the next three years. In 1903 he left the farm for work in Carbondale, Pennsylvania. When he became eighteen years old on July 26th, 1903, he applied for work on the railroad with the Delaware and Hudson Company who had an office in Carbondale. The Delaware and Hudson was a big company and very progressive at that time. William was hired as a trainman in the transportation department at Wilkes-Barre on March 4th, 1903, and went to work immediately on local freight trains. Shortly after that he moved to Wilkes-Barre where he had a residence on North Main Street for about two years.

From 1903 to 1906 William worked as a trainman on freight trains between Wilkes-Barre and Carbondale and return, and along with his regular duties studied the rules and regulations of the D & H's operations so that he could qualify for a promotion to train conductor. In 1907 William took the conductor's examination at Carbondale, and on April 26th, 1907, he received his notice of qualification from H. E. Gilpin, Superintendant of the D & H Co.'s Pennsylvania Division. He was

also advised that he was promoted to extra conductor, and placed on the Conductor's Roster effective March 4th, 1907. He was placed sixth in his group of eleven men who passed the examination: M. H. Madigan, James Dunlavey, John McGovern, James P. Llewellyn, Joseph Hartley, William Thacher, John R. Waters, John Charles, Jason J. Walters, Patrick Flannigan, and Meade S. Beebe.

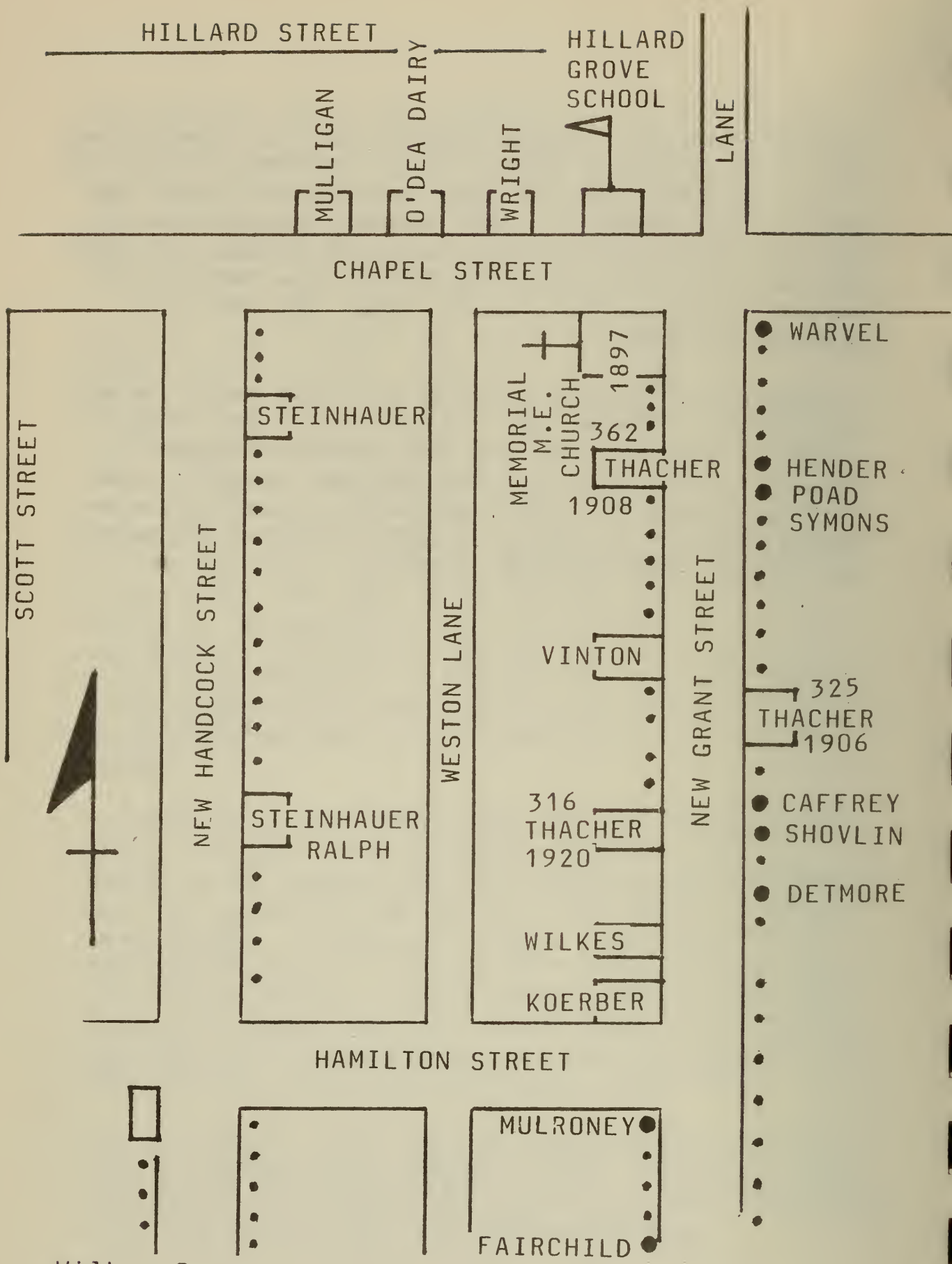
William Peter[10] Thacher was twenty years old when he met Minnie Werry in 1905. Minnie at that time was two years younger and was living with her sister Stella Werry Whipple at 141 Scott Street. Stella's home was just a short distance from the Delaware and Hudson's Wilkes-Barre terminal and the Scott Street railroad crossing. Minnie was very fascinated with the trains and watched them often as they moved in and out of the terminal. On many occasions she would see William on the caboose of his train, and they would exchange greetings by waving to one another as the train pulled away, heading north to Carbondale; William was very impressed by Minnie's pleasant nature and her long red hair flowing in the wind, and he soon took time to meet her. They quickly became close friends and their courtship followed.

On Wednesday, April 18th, 1906, William married Minnie Werry. The Rev. J. N. Goodrich, D.D.A. M. Ph. D. pastor of the Bennett Memorial Methodist Church performed the ceremony in the parlor of her sister's home on Scott Street. William and Minnie first lived at 325 New Grant Street in a little white house on the east side of the street. A year later in April 1908, they moved to a larger home at 362 New Grant Street on the opposite side of the street, not very far from the one they were in. The rent was $14.50 a month then.

They lived here until 1920 when they bought the Bauer home at 316 New Grant Street, a house with seven rooms and a bath, just across the street from the first little white house where they started housekeeping.

William and Minnie Thacher lived at 316 New Grant Street for 37 years when he died in 1957, and Minnie at the age of Seventy (70) then continued to live there until she had a stroke on May 18, 1968, and was hospitalized at the Mercy Hospital in Wilkes-Barre until August of 1968. She was then dismissed to the Green Ridge Convalescent Home in Scranton, Pennsylvania, where she died as a resident in 1971.

William Peter[10] Thacher had four sons born to him by his wife Minnie: Elwood James[11], born at 325 New Grant Street on Tuesday, July 23, 1907, Sheldon William[11], born on Friday, June 21, 1912, Clifford James[11], born Saturday, August 22, 1914, and Merlyn James[11], born on Monday, January 21, 1918. Sheldon, Clifford and Merlyn were born at 362 New Grant Street.



Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania
New Grant Street, East End
Thacher Residence 66 Years

Minnie Werry Thacher was a daughter of William Joseph Werry, Jr. born Saturday, December 25, 1858, at Cornwall, England; he died on Sunday, July 16, 1945, at the home of his daughter Minnie, and was buried in the Wilkes-Barre City Cemetery on North River Street. William Werry was 87 years old when he died; he married first on _____1879-80, at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, to Sarah Jane Adams who was born in Wilkes-Barre on _____ 1859?; Sarah Jane died at Wilkes-Barre about 1888, and was buried in the Adams burial lot No. 481 in the Wilkes-Barre City Cemetery.

William Joseph Werry, Jr. was a miner and a farmer. He mined gold and silver with his father at San Jose, California, in his early years, until about 1879 when he came east to Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania; he married Sarah Jane Adams, presumably in 1880, as his first child Stella was born on Monday, May 23, 1881. They lived on Carey Avenue then, in Wilkes-Barre across from Division Street.

William Werry had three children born to him by his first wife Sarah Jane (Sadie) while they lived on Carey Avenue, Stella, Nellie, and Minnie. Sarah Jane died shortly after her third child was born on about 1888.

Children: 3 (Werry) 3 daughters, all born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. Not in Thacher line.

STELLA MAY WERRY,
born Monday, May 23, 1881; died Sunday, March 27th, 1960, in the Mercy Hospital, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania; married_____, 1898, George Edward Whipple born September 3rd, 1877; died February_____, 1951; resided last on 123 South Meade Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania; buried in Mr. Greenwood Cemetery, Trucksville, Pennsylvania.

George and Stella Werry Whipple had four children:

NORMAN ELLSWORTH WHIPPLE,
born August 24th, 1899; died September 29, 1971, married Mildred Wint born_____, died September 26, 1971. Both died within a few days of each other. Mildred was in the hospital and died there. Norman buried her on September 28, 1971, and he was found dead at home on September 29, 1971.
HAROLD EDGAR WHIPPLE,
born July 19th, 1905; died August 29th, 1969, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania; married_____; born_____; died_____.
FRED WARREN WHIPPLE,
born November 14th, 1907; married Ruth Martin born_____; both living at Moscow, Pennsylvania, 1973.
RUTH MARGARET WHIPPLE,
born September 17th, 1914; married Howell Thomas born_____; both living at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, 1973.

NELLIE WERRY, born about 1883; died about 1913 at the Beaumont House (a hotel they owned) in Beaumont, near Dallas, Pennsylvania; married Floyd Boyer, born January 20, 1877; died March, 1961. They had three children:

ALDEN BOYER,
born November 17, 1907; living in Leheighton, Pennsylvania, 1979; married Ferne _____.

MILDRED BOYER,
born October 26, 1909, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania; married Howard Winterberg; living Winter Haven, Florida, 1979.

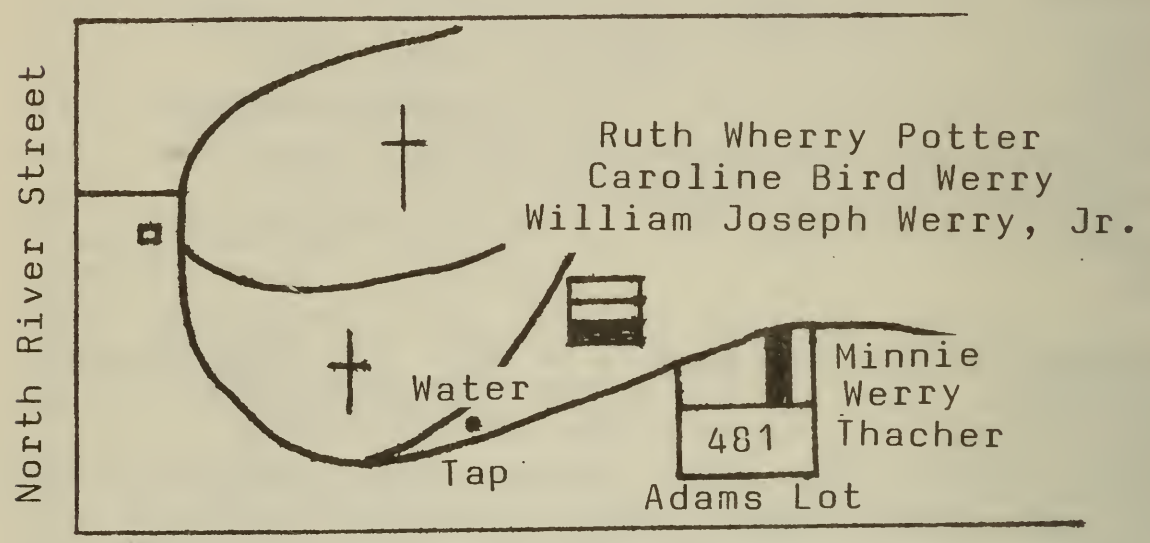
HILDA BOYER,
born February 9, 1911; married (1) Severn Newberry; married (2) Irwin Kistler; living [illegible] Bary, Florida, 1979.

Nellie Werry Boyer and her husband Floyd lived in Beaumont, Pennsylvania, at the turn of the century, 1900. They owned and lived at the "Beaumont House, a hotel they operated there.

MINNIE WERRY,
born Tuesday, March 1st, 1887, in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, married William Peter[10]Thacher (see Thacher Record); Minnie had a stroke on May 18th, 1968, and was hospitalized at the Mercy Hospital in Wilkes-Barre until August of 1968. She was then dismissed to the Green Ridge Convalescent Home in Scranton, Pennsylvania, where she died as a resident in 1971. William Joseph Werry, Jr., was her father. Her mother was Sarah Jane Adams Werry. William Joseph Werry, Sr., was her grandfather and Mary Jane Lengrem Werry was her grandmother. Her grandparents and his family came from Cornwall, England, when William, Jr. was about fourteen years old.

William, Jr. was born in 1858 so they left England about 1872. They settled in San Jose, California, where William, Sr. built a home for his family. They lived there for about seven or eight years and then came east to Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, to live, about 1879 or 1880. They lived on North River Street then, not too far north of the North Street Corner, about 10 or 15 houses. It was a row house, and Minnie Werry remembered going to her grandmother Werry's house from her grandma Adams' house many times when she was young. Her uncle Tom was about six months old when William Werry, Sr. came to live on North River Street. William Werry, Sr. and his wife returned to California later and died there, in San Jose', California, it is believed. In later life William Werry, Jr. Settled in Wilkes-Barre. Rose Werry wanted to return to England and William Werry, Jr. gave her money to return.

William Joseph Werry, Jr. married a second time at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, on Wednesday, November 28, 1894, to Caroline Bird, born Merthyr Tydfil, Wales, on Monday, July 8, 1867; she came to America when she was about 14 years old, 1881; she died at the home of her daughter, Louise Wherry Thomas, in Elmira, New York, on Monday, November 1, 1954, and was buried in the Wilkes-Barre City Cemetery on North River Street.



William Werry lived in Hanover Green, Pennsylvania, about two miles south of Wilkes-Barre, for about three years, until 1897. From here he moved to Plains, Pennsylvania, where he mined anthracite coal until about 1898. He then left coal mining and farmed for two years at Blakeslee, Pennsylvania, in the Pocano mountains. In 1900 he returned to coal mining in Plains and worked there until 1906. In 1907 he retuned again to Blakeslee and farmed until 1910. This same year he moved to White Haven and farmed there. In 1915 he left farming for the last time and returned to Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, where he worked in the mines until he retired in the 1930's.

William Werry, Jr. a hard-working miner and farmer, was always trying to do a little better. In his life time he had returned to California on at least three occasions to mine gold and silver, a vocation his father had taught him in his early youth. William's father, William Joseph Werry, Sr., died in San Jose, California, as far as we know. William Werry, Jr. had ten children by his second wife Caroline (Bird) Werry.

Children: 10 (Werry-Wherry) 2 sons and 8 daughters (Not in Thacher line)

MABEL WERRY (WHERRY)
born Friday, September 27, 1895; living Kingston, Pennsylvania, 1972; married Charles Quinn.
RUTH WERRY (WHERRY)
born Tuesday, March 23, 1897; died_____ 1944; married Raymond Potter.
HAZEL WERRY (WHERRY)
born Friday, February 4, 1898; died young _____ 1906.
WILLIAM WERRY (WHERRY)
born Friday, July 14, 1899; living Elmira, New York, 1973, unmarried.
FRANKLIN WERRY (WHERRY)
born Wednesday, December 4, 1901; died Sunday, May 14, 1967; unmarried.
ELIZABETH WERRY (WHERRY)
born Friday, March 27, 1903; died young _____, 1910.
CAROLYN WERRY (WHERRY)
born Sunday, February 5, 1905; living Elmira, New York, 1973; married William Rundle.
LOUISE WERRY (WHERRY)
born Tuesday, October 2, 1906; living Elmira, New York, 1973; married James J. Thomas.
EDITH WERRY (WHERRY)
born Friday, April 16, 1909; living Elmira, New York, 1973; married William Cordick.

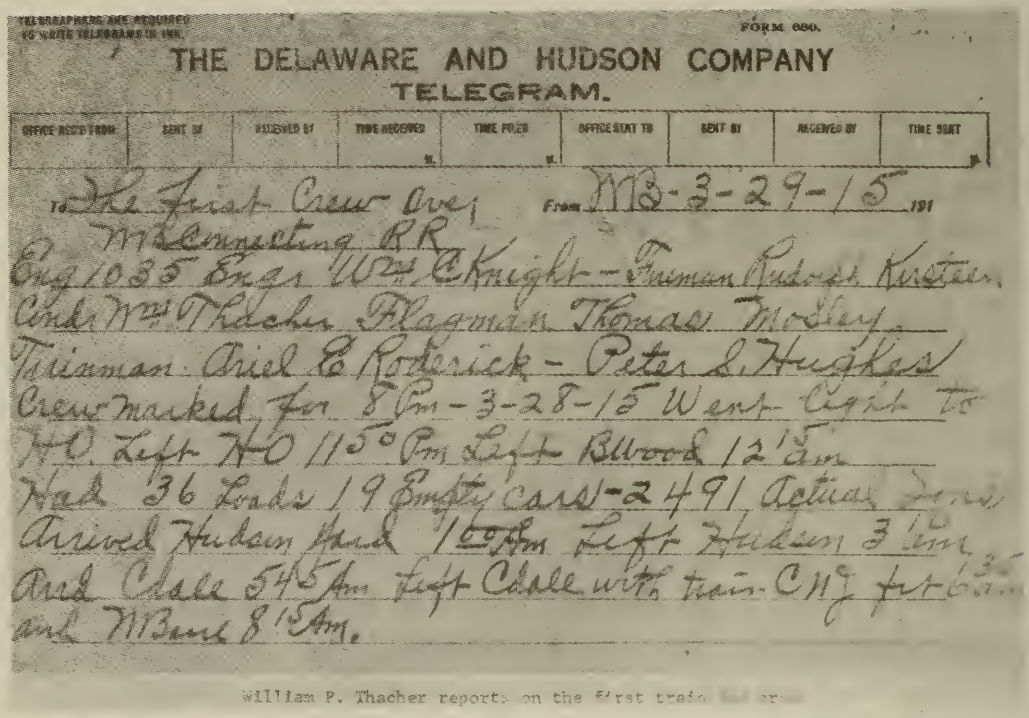
DOROTHY WERRY (WHERRY)
born Sunday, July 23rd, 1911; living at Lewistown, Pennsylvania, 1973; married Warren Steele.

William Peter[10] Thacher was a competent railroad conductor, who maneuvered his trains with skill, speed, and efficiency. He was a courteous man, well liked by his many friends, co-workers, and officials. In the spring and summer when the flowers were in bloom, he most always carried a red rose bud in his left coat lapel as he went about his passenger-train duties. In the 1930's he was awarded a gold 21-jewel Elgin railroad watch for his neat appearance, and efficient passenger service. Throughout most of his railroad career, up until 1940 at least, Delaware and Hudson passenger trains were a common sight between Wilkes-Barre, Scranton, Carbondale, and many other points north to Nineveh, and Binghamton, New York, and Montreal, Canada. "Bill" Thacher also had the honor of conducting many official Delaware and Hudson railroad "Specials" trains to Lake Ladore, Knight Templar specials, Veterans specials, and D & H Company official cars from one of the system to the other. He conducted D & H official Pay Cars to the Delaware and Hudson's coal mines all along the Northern Anthracite coal fields in the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valleys, and many other Specials too numerous to mention. But no matter what kind of a train it was Passenger, Special, Fast Freight, or other, he lived, talked, and died a dedicated railroader.

In 1913 as a young passenger conductor, he was quick to relate that the Delaware and Hudson Company had some 56 trains commuting between Wilkes-Barre, Carbondale, and Honesdale, Pennsylvania, and Nineveh, New York, 24 running between Wilkes-Barre and Carbondale, 12 each way, four through trains between Wilkes-Barre and Nineveh, two each way, and six trains between Carbondale and Honesdale, three each way, and on Sunday, he would add, "twenty-two trains were scheduled between these same points, and it was not uncommon either, to see these trains pulling five or as many as eight passenger cars, sometimes more."

It was a year that marked the close of an age of innocence. No one was aware then that time was running out, so the fun went on without concern for the future. In New York, the Palace Theater opened and soon became the pinnacle of vaudeville success. On its first bill was comedian Ed Wynn, who was described as "The Perfect Fool." Also on hand to amuse the nation were Jiggs and Maggie in their first cartoon appearance. There was a new freedom in women's fashions: Most skirts were ankle-length and loose-backed, and some women dared to venture into the ocean for a swim. With the new styles came dances like the Turkey Trot, Grizzly Bear, Fox Trot and Bunny Hug, all of which shocked moralists around the nation "Because the men clutched their partners and flung them about in most suggestive ways." Trains were still the major form of transportation, and waving at them was a big event in the lives of children. One discordant note was the introduction of income tax. This was the way it was back in 1913.

On March 29, 1915, William Peter[10] ("Bill") Thacher conducted the first D. & H. train over the New Branch of the Connecting Railroad that linked the D. & H.'s Hudson yards with the Buttonwood yards of the Pennsylvania railroad. The opening of this new connecting railroad added much to the D. & H.'s transportation service.



TELEGRAPHERS ARE REQUIRED TO WRITE TELEGRAMS IN INK.

FORM 680.

THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON COMPANY

TELEGRAM.

OFFICE REC'D FROM	SENT BY	RECEIVED BY	TIME RECEIVED	TIME FILED	OFFICE SENT TO	SENT BY	RECEIVED BY	TIME SENT
			M.	M.				M.

To The First Crew Over N B Connecting RR From NB-3-29-15 191

Eng 1035 Engr Wm C Knight - Fireman Rudolph Kirsteen
Condr Wm Thacher Flagman Thomas Mosley
Trainman Ariel E Roderick - Peter S. Hughes
Crew marked for 8 Pm - 3-28-15 Went light to
HO. Left HO 11 50 Pm Left BWood 12 15 am
Had 36 Loads 19 Empty cars - 2491 Actual Tons
Arrived Hudson Yard 1 00 Am Left Hudson 3 10 am
Arrd Cdale 5 45 Am Left Cdale with train CNJ frt 6 35 am
and NBaire 8 15 Am.

William P. Thacher reports on the first train [illegible]

Delaware and Hudson
New Branch
Officially Opened For Traffic

In 1917, at the age of 33 years he ranked 62nd on the Conductor's Roster of 107 men. During his eleven years as a train conductor from 1906 to 1917 he saw an enormous development of the railroads, and in particular the progress of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad Company. When the United States entered World War I in April 1917, the Government took possession of the country's entire transportation system, and for the following twenty-six months the railroads were in government control, and the "D.& H." had a very difficult time. Adequate and orderly maintenance operations were impossible. Replacement parts and material were of inferior grade and were received at irregular intervals. In addition, high labor turnover and the loss of skilled men entering the Armed Forces seriously affected the quality and efficiency of operations and maintenance.

Although "Bill" Thacher had been a member of the Pennsylvania National Guard some years before, he was classified 4A on October 2, 1918, by the War Department.

During the war years of 1917-18, a flu epidemic spread over the United States and "Bill" Thacher contacted this awful germ. He was on the verge of death several times, but managed to stay alive in spite of it all. Special medicines, good whiskey, and the best of care by his family doctor, John T. Howell, kept him alive. J. T. Howell lived and had his office at 84 N. Main Street then, on the northwest corner of Union Street. The building has been torn down for a number of years. A gasoline station is there now. In the Wilkes-Barre area, the disease had taken many lives, and in a short period of time too. During the course of William Peter's sickness, he lost the use of one lung, and he was confined to his home for many months. His recovery was slow, but steady, and "Bill" was able to return to work

after about a year. When he returned, he found that the railroads had been returned to company management, and that great efforts were being expended by the D.& H. in particular, to bring their railroad back to its pre-war efficiency. The rehabilitation proved both costly and time-consuming. New equipment was not readily available and the general collapse of 1920-21 affected all their business plans. Gradually, however, as materials and special equipment came on the market again, the D.& H. began to approach the high state of efficiency of the late pre-war years.

In 1928, "Bill" Thacher was elected Chairman of the Wyoming Valley, Division No. 160, Order of Railway Conductors, and served for twenty-nine years, until 1957 when he died.

The D.& H. railroad continued its high standards of service for many years after it recovered from the 1920 collapse, but like other industries, railroading was adversely and seriously affected again, by the nation-wide depression of the early 1930's. It was during the depression period that the need to cut costs and increase operating efficiency gave impetus to the development of fast freight locomotives and ultra-modern equipment. It was apparent that the railroads would be called upon again to meet changing conditions more aggressively.

In 1938 the D.& H. Company instituted a program for replacing their "Consolidation" locomotives with those of greater power and speed. By 1940 the D.& H. had twenty new Challenger-type 4-6-6-4 simple articulated locomotives that definitely contributed to the rapid increase in efficiency in the company. Ralph Webb Thacher, William Peter Thacher's brother, a D.& H. locomotive engineer was at that time, assigned to breaking-in the Challenger 4-6-6-4 engines.

"Bill" Thacher was conducting passenger trains during this period, but in the early 1940's he noted that while the D.& H. was improving their steam-powered locomotives, they were also acquiring diesel electric switching engines.

In the decade from 1940 to 1950 passenger traffic on the D.& H. railroad between Wilkes-Barre and Carbondale had dropped considerable and the need for fewer commuter trains was in evidence. As a result of this, "Bill" Thacher transferred from passenger service to conducting fast freight trains between Wilkes-Barre,

Pennsylvania, and Oneonta, New York. These trains carrying mostly perishables from the south and paper from the north required the fastest transportation possible, and they were the top priority trains of the D. & H. railroad. These jobs were held by conductors high on the Conductor's Roster.

In 1950 "Bill" Thacher represented the Conductors of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad as an official delegate of Division No. 160, at the forty-first session of the Grand Division of the Order of Railway Conductors. They met in Chicago, Illinois, on Monday, May 1, 1950. "Bill" a veteran delegate had attended several such sessions since 1934.

In 1952, the Oneonta Star newspaper published an article on "Bill" Thacher's "Home on the Road" as a public interest story. A story concerning a railroader's home while away from home. The "Caboose" the last car on a railroad train. A symbol of railroads and trainmen down through the years. Caboose No. 10 stands in Memorial at Neahwa Park, Oneonta, New York, to commemorate the birthplace of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen on September 23, 1883

"Bill" Thacher was number one conductor on the Delaware and Hudson Conductor's Roster for five years when he died in 1957, a standing hoped for by many conductors, but never reached in their lifetime. "Bill" Thacher was 62nd on the Conductor's Roster in 1918, 34th in 1930, 15th in 1940, 2nd in 1950, and by 1952, he had worked his way to the top; the number one man of the division, as the railroaders called him.

In his lifetime, "Bill" Thacher had conducted some of the fastest D.& H. trains operated "over-the-road" by steam locomotives, to Oneonta, New York, the Delaware and Hudson's terminal to Canada. Now the big Diesels were here. They came to pass as he said they would, and in the 1950's he was conducting fast-freights over-the-road, sometimes a 100 cars or more in length. At times five Diesels were needed to haul the long trains up the Moosic Mountain from Carbondale to the summit at Ararat, Pennsylvania, a rise of over 1000 feet. Ralph Webb[10] Thacher, his older brother retired from the D.& H. in 1952. He was a locomotive engineer before he retired and lived at Union Dale, Pennsylvania, along the D.& H. tracks. Ralph was almost always standing by to give the boys the "High-Ball" as they went by, going North or going South.

William Peter[10] Thacher took sick on Wednesday, September 11th, 1957, after he had returned to Wilkes-Barre from his over-the-road trip to Oneonta, New York. On October 13th at two o'clock in the afternoon, he was taken to the Wilkes-Barre General Hospital for a stomach operation. He survived the operation, but complications set in a little later, and he died on Wednesday, October 30th, 1957, at two[10] o'clock in the morning. His brother Ralph Webb[11] and his oldest son Elwood James were at his bedside as they had been for several days before. He was buried in the Thacher gravelot in the Willow View Cemetery at Clifford, Pennsylvania, not very far from his brother[10] Ralph's home at Union Dale. William Peter Thacher was 72 years of age when he died. His brother Ralph is dead now also. He died on January 13th, 1971, aged 87. He is also buried in the Thacher gravelot in the Willow View Cemetery.

A FEW VERSES
on
WHEN YOU COMPLETE YOUR LAST RUN
by
WILLIAM PETER THACHER 10
1885-1957

After many long years on the Railroad,
I find that my work is done.
And I know that my days are ending,
Like the rays of the setting sun.

I am reluctant to leave my old Pals,
And the railroad where I rode each day.
In my heart I feel an emptiness,
As I go on my long, lonely way.

It's nice to pay them a visit,
In the shanty down by the track.
It strikes a note of sadness in me,
When I know I'll never go back.

Such is life on the railroad,
If I could, I would live it again.
But my old bones are weary and aching,
For I have worked 55 years on the train.

When time took my name from the Roster,
There was nothing for me to say, or do.
So I folded my arms across my chest, and
In silent loneliness, I stole away to my home,
To await the calling of the Grim Reaper,
Who will take me down through the
Valley of Death, where no one returns.

Delaware and Hudson Railway Ending Use Today of Its Downtown Wilkes-Barre Yard

The Delaware and Hudson Railway will end use of its Wilkes Barre yard Friday afternoon as part of its local yard consolidation program.

Local businesses and industries that had received deliveries in the area north of E. Market Street, Wilkes-Barre, will now make pickups off George Avenue, Parsons section of Wilkes-Barre.

A D&H spokesman said all railroad cars still in downtown Wilkes-Barre will be removed Friday afternoon. As of Saturday, the most southern point on the D&H system will be at Conyngham Avenue where the carrier interchanges cars with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

Conyngham Avenue also is the northern boundary of Wilkes-Barre Redevelopment Authority's $20,000,000 Industrial Park Urban Renewal Project. It is because of this project that the D&H and three other railroads are moving out of the central city area.

Some D&H trackage and facilities have been removed from the Wilkes-Barre yard, and cessation of deliveries in the yard will clear the way for removal of additional trackage.

The D&H spokesman said the Parsons siding is already in use. The last string of freight cars to come into downtown Wilkes-Barre was being unloaded Friday morning, he said, and these cars and any others in the yard will be removed.

Those last cars included some with newsprint for the Wilkes-Barre Publishing Company, a major consignee on the D&H system in Wilkes-Barre. The company and others will now pick up their deliveries at Parsons.

$2,250,000 for Yard

Wilkes-Barre Redevelopment paid $2,250,000 to D&H for its Wilkes-Barre yard. Settlements also were reached with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, for $3,250,000, and the Penn Central Railroad. for $550,000.

Negotiations are continuing with the Erie Lackawanna Railroad and the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. The latter company owns the tracks on which the Central Railroad of New Jersey formerly operated in this area.

Eventually, all the railroads will have consolidated Wilkes-Barre yard functions with other yards: D&H, at Hudson; Penn Central, at Buttonwood, and Lehigh Valley, at Coxton.

The Industrial Park project will open up a large portion of downtown Wilkes-Barre to commercial light industrial development. The Downtown Distributor also will run north-south through the city.

Prior to the June, 1972, flood which led to more expensive urban renewal projects, the Industrial Park project was the most costly in Wilkes-Barre.

TIMES LEADER
SEPTEMBER 14, 1973

Kathryn Rebecca[10] Thacher
1887-1964
1903

52 Kathryn Rebecca[10] Thacher (James Peter[9],
45 Peter[8], Peter[7], John[6], Rev. Peter[5], Rev. Ralph[4], Rev. Thomas[3], Rev. Peter[2], Rev. Peter[1]) born Thursday, April 28, 1887, at Scott Township Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania; she resided at Scott Township, Greenfield Township, Newton Lake, and Carbondale, Pennsylvania; she was a Confectionary Store Proprietor in Carbondale, Pennsylvania; she died in St. Joseph's Hospital on Tuesday, July 14, 1964, and was buried at Clifford, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, in the Willow View Cemetery; she was not married.

Kathryn Rebecca[10] Thacher lived with her sister Hazel and her husband Raymond Avery at 93 North Church Street after her father James Peter[9] died in 1920. Her mother Flora also lived with her daughter Hazel. Kathryn Rebecca[10] and her sister Hazel Evelyn[10] were proprietors of the "Thacher and Avery" Confectionary Store on North Church Street from 1921 until 1961 when they closed the store. Kathryn became sick in 1963 and entered the St. Joseph's Hospital. She died there at the age of 77 years.

Hazel Evelyn[10] Thacher
1892-1973
1918

53 HAZEL EVELYN[10] THACHER (James Peter[9], Peter[8],
45 Peter[7], John[6], Rev. Peter[5], Rev. Ralph[4], Rev. Thomas[3], Rev. Peter[2], Rev. Peter[1]) born Monday, October 31, 1892, at Providence, Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania; she was a partner and proprietor of the Thacher and Avery Confectionary Store at 93 N. Church Street in Carbondale; she died January 20, 1973, at the Carbondale Nurshing Home in Carbondale, Pennsylvania; she was married at Carbondale on Monday, March 14, 1921, to Raymond Avery, by Rev. M. S. Godshall of the Methodist Church of Carbondale. Raymond Avery was born at Jermyn, Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania, on Friday, June 11, 1897; he resides at 93 N. Church Street, Carbondale, 1973; he was a son of Isaac Avery and of his wife Ada (Martin) Avery who was born in England. Isaac Avery was a contractor and builder; he was born at Jermyn, Pennsylvania, _____, and died there _____. Ada Avery, born in England in 1873, died Friday, February 17, 1967, at Carbondale, age 94; she was buried at Jermyn, Pennsylvania.

Children: 3 (Avery) 2 sons, 1 daughter
(Not in Thacher line)

ROWLAND JAMES AVERY
born Thursday, Febraury 8, 1923, at Carbondale, Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania; resides at 506 Fern Road, Clarks Summit, Pennsylvania, 1972 (moved to Tennessee June 1973); married Anna Mae Morrel.

ROBERT WESLEY AVERY
born Monday, June 18, 1928, at Carbondale, Pennsylvania; resides at 133 Somershire Drive, Rochester, New York 1973; married Barbara Ann Bailey.

INFANT AVERY
stillborn, Sunday, April 27, 1930, at

Carbondale, Pennsylvania; buried in Thacher grave lot number 28, Scott Valley Cemetery, Montdale, Pennsylvania. No grave marker.

Although Hazel Evelyn[10] Thacher was born at Providence, Pennsylvania, she never actually lived there very long. When she was less than a year old, her father, James Peter[9], moved to Scott Township where he had been farming the year before. Hazel lived in Scott Township until she was almost six years old. In the fall of 1897 her family moved to Newton Lake in Greenfield Township, where her father was developing new farms, and it was here that Hazel started grammer school.

Hazel completed her early schooling at the Greenfield Township schools, and in 1909, when her family moved to Carbondale, Pennsylvania, she studied music and piano. Her father first settled on Dickson Street, and took up employment at the Delaware and Hudson shops, not too far from where he lived. Later, however, he moved his family to a residence at 18 Pike Street. This was in 1911. In 1915 her father retired and spent the rest of his life at their Pike Street home. He died there on Wednesday, July 21, 1920.

James Peter[9] Thacher's widow Flora Jane and her daughters Hazel and Kathryn lived at the Pike Street home for about a year. On Monday, March 14, 1921, Hazel married Raymond Avery, a trainman for the Delaware and Hudson Railroad Company. After their honeymoon, Hazel and her husband opened a confectionery store on North Church Street, at the foot of the Caanan Street hill, in Carbondale. The Thacher and Avery confectionery store was located on the street level, it had an ice cream parlor on one side, and a cigar and cigarette shop on the other. They also sold newspapers, greeting cards, and othere miscellaneous small items. Hazel and her husband, along with her mother

and her sister Kathryn lived on the upper floors of the building, which were quite spacious.

On Sunday, February 4, 1934, Hazel's mother Flora Webb Thacher died. She was buried alongside her husband, in lot number 28 in the Scott Valley Cemetery at Montdale, Pennsylvania.

Hazel, her husband Raymond, and her sister Kathryn were partners and proprietors of the Thacher and Avery confectionery store for some 40 years, until about 1961 when they closed the store as a result of employment problems. Late in 1963, Hazel's sister Kathryn became seriously ill, and she was taken to the St. Joseph hospital in Carbondale. She died on Tuesday, July 14, 1964, and was buried in the Thacher grave lot number 98, Section C, in the Willow View Cemetery, at Clifford, Pennsylvania. A Thacher-Avery gravestone marks her resting place. Kathryn Rebecca Thacher was 77 years of age when she died. She was not married.

In 1967 Raymond Avery was honored by officials of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad Company at a dinner in Albany, New York, commemorating his employment service along with fellow workers who have been with the railroad for over 50 years. Ray Avery was presented with a gold pin and pictures documenting the day and his long service with the D & H Railroad.

Ray Avery retired from the railroad in 1970 to assist his wife at home because of her worsening severe arthritis condition, but as time went on he himself became run down and they were both sent to the hospital for a short time in 1972. When Hazel Thacher Avery was released from the hospital in the latter part of 1972, she entered the Carbondale Convalescent Home on the advice of her

doctor. Her husband was also advised to rest. So he spent a short period of time with his son Rowland Avery who lived in Clarks Green, Pennsylvania. After about a month Ray Avery returned home to 93 N. Church Street. From here he visited his wife frequently as it was only a short walk to the convalescent home in downtown Carbondale.

Hazel Thacher Avery died Saturday, January 20, 1973, while she was still a resident of the Carbondale Convalescent Home. She was bureid in the Thacher grave lot number 98 Section C in the Willow View Cemetery, at Clifford, Pennsylvania; Hazel was 81 years old when she died.

Hazel Thacher Avery was a member of the Carbondale Methodist Episcopal Church since 1909, and sang in the church choir for over 30 years, 1968. Her sister Kathryn was also a spirited churchwoman and accompanied Hazel many years until she died in October of 1964. Hazel Thacher was a member of the Order of Eastern Star. She joined the fraternity on February 28, 1918, and received her honorary 50-year pin on February 28, 1968, with fraternal ritual services at her lodge in Carbondale, Pennsylvania.

Rowland James Avery, Hazel Thacher Avery's oldest son was born in Carbondale, Pennsylvania, on February 8, 1923. He was married at Scranton, Pennsylvania, on Monday, August 7, 1944, to Anna Mae Morrell of Providence, Pennsylvania, by Rev. R. J. Williams of the Congregational Church, Scranton, Pennsylvania. Anna Mae was born in Scranton, Pennsylvania, on July 10, 1922. She was a daughter of William Morrell and of his wife Anna Williams Morrell who resided at 28 Hill Street, Providence, Pennsylvania. William Morrell was a coal miner.

Rowland Avery and his wife Anna Mae had two adopted children, a boy and a girl. (Not in Thacher line)

Rowland James Avery received his grammar school and technical high school education at Carbondale, Pennsylvania, and after graduating from technical high school, he entered the Powell Business School at Scranton, Pennsylvania. He graduated in 1941. In September following his graduation, he joined the International Salt Company, Inc., Scranton, Pennsylvania. Shortly after, however, he was inducted into the U.S. Military Service and was sent to Camp Livingston, Louisiana. On completion of his service, he was honorably discharged and returned home. Rowland Avery was reinstated with the International Salt Company, and was assigned to the company's old administration headquarters in Scranton, Pennsylvania, where he worked until August of 1946. Rowland was then transferred to the company's old refinery at Ludlowville, New York, where he served the company in various office positions at the refinery until April of 1956, at which time he was appointed plant personnel manager. In October of 1959, he was transferred to the company's administrative headquarters at Clarks Summit, Pennsylvania, with the title of personnel assistant,

and in February of 1961 he was promoted to personnel manager, headquarters, and field sales. Three years later, on February 18, 1964, Rowland Avery was promoted to the position of staffing manager in the industrial relations division of the company.

The International Salt Company, a major producter of Sterling Salt products for America's industries, highways, farms and homes, and one of the nation's leading salt makers, celebrated 75 years of progress in 1959. From Chester N. Truax, Jr's brief reivew of the Retsof Salt mine at Retsof, New York, we have compiled here a few of the facts and happenings during the growth and progress of this company.

It was in 1878, while probing the earth for oil near the village of Wyoming in western New York State, that they struck salt at about 1300 feet and started a salt boom that, in the case of the International Salt Company's Retsof mine was still booming in 1959.

Although they did not know it at the time, the salt that the oil drill had discovered was part of a massive deposit that extends across central and western New York down into Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and beneath Lake Erie into Michigan, and Ontario. This deposit has been estimated to cover approximately 70,000 square miles. Within a decade after its discovery, more than 20 companies had started to search for salt in the Wyoming County Area of New York State.

In the late summer of 1884, the newly formed Empire Salt Company started to sink a shaft on the farm of Joseph D. Lewis located in the town of York, in Livingston County, New York. This event marked the beginning of the International Salt Company's Retsof mining venture that has successfully operated for over 75 years, since 1884, and it appears that

many more years of success are ahead yet. In 1885, the Empire Salt Company was reorganized and named the Retsof Mining Company, after the surname of its first president William Foster Retsof.

Almost immediately, the Retsof mine began selling great tonnages of rock salt throughout the East and Midwest for packing meat, freezing ice cream, soap making, hide curing, and a dozen other agriculture, and industrial purposes. By 1890 the Retsof mine was the most successful salt operation in the country.

In 1901, the Retsof Mining Company was consolidated with other salt companies to form the International Salt Company, and since then the Retsof mine has played a major role in the history of the company. As late as 1912 Retsof salt was supplied to markets throughout the midwest. But the need for a mine closer to these midwestern markets were apparent to the management of the International Salt Company, and shortly after they purchased the Detroit Salt Company. By 1914 when war had broken out in Europe, and with American industry critically short of shipping, it was indispensable that midwestern farmers and industrial salt users have a nearby dependable source of salt.

Salt was not one of the shortages prevalent during the first World War, and salt producers had no trouble supplying the salt needs of our armed forces and civilians. However, the war did point up one shortage in the salt industry, the labor shortage. This shortage incited the International Salt Company to think about more efficient ways to produce salt. In the early days of the Retsof mine, salt was blasted loose from the deposit and loaded by hand in cars drawn by mules. Almost totally unmechanized, the Retsof mine needed a battalion of workers to turn out a ton of salt. An

old-timer of Retsof recalls that mining equipment included a pick, a shovel, a hammer, a wedge, and a mine car. The rest was up to the miner.

International's engineers, among them Mr. T. Foster Courthope who was to play a prominent part in the progress and development of the Internationsl Salt Company took immediate steps to relieve the labor shortage. Mechanization of all the company's facilities got underway. At Retsof, electrically-operated loading machines were installed. With this equipment plus self-dumping cages, bag sewing machines, new conveyors and other labor-saving devices, the mine was able to keep abreast of war time demands for rock salt.

Several years later construction was begun on a new $1,500,000 Retsof mine, a mile south of the original breaker. The new plant was completed in 1923.

The new breaker had a system of conveyors and screens, mechanical car loaders and electric hoists. Within the mine three-quarters of the loading was done mechanically and the old system of hauling mine cars to the surface manually to be emptied was replaced by an efficient electrical hoisting system.

During the next four years, 1923-1927, the Retsof mine substituted locomotives for mules and introduced under-cutters, which sliced the salt from the vein at floor level simplifying blasting operations.

It was about this time that the market for rock salt began to decline. Until the mid-1920's, one of the best markets, if not the best for rock salt, was the ice cream manufacturer. They used about a pound of salt for every pint of ice cream produced. Mixed with ice, salt was used at every stage in cream manufacturing

and distribution. The introduction of mechanical refrigeration changed this as manufacturers began to replace brine coolers with electric freezers and storage cabinets. If International was to rise above the threat to the salt industry that the new refrigeration system created, it had to find new markets for its salt. International Salt's managment, engineers, and chemists, set out to overcome the problem.

The search for new markets resulted in three major events in the history of International Salt, and its facilities. In the early 1930's International Salt developed the Lixate Process for making brine.

In the Lixate Process, dry rock salt is fed into the machine by gravity, keeping the Lixator always filled. Fresh water is introduced by an automatic float valve which opens whenever brine is withdrawn. The amount of water admitted to the Lixator is always the same as the amount of brine withdrawn. The water then dissolves all the salt it can hold as it filters down, and it becomes fully saturated brine before it passes through the salt bed. It then ceases to have any further dissolving action. Thus the lower portion of the salt bed acts as a filtration medium for the brine, and allows only pure, crystal clear, fully saturated brine of high chemical purity to reach the collection chamber at the bottom. The brine collected in the false bottom chamber is drawn off as needed. The complete Lixator operation is controlled with float valves to open at the same time. Thus starting the procedure all over again, automatically.

The Sterling Lixator revolutionezed brine making in water softening and meat packing, and other salt-using industries, by producing

crystal clear, fully saturated brine from economical rock salt. Another development was the first successful promotion of rock salt for melting ice and snow from streets and highways. Today, thanks to International Salt's efforts in this field, millions of miles of roads and streets are bare, for safe-driving during the winter months. Stabilization of dirt roads with rock salt was a third field in which the company pioneered. Today, this is a fast-growing market for rock salt.

Another event in the 1930's that deserves particular notice was the purchase of the Sterling Salt Company for it was from this company that International Salt received its current brand name--a name that has become famous amoung industrial, agriculture, highway, and home users of salt.

Broadening of the company's markets for salt let to many changes within the organization of International Salt during the next two decades. Today, 1959, the International Salt Company has three mines, three evaporating plants, sales offices in 13 major cities, three sales engineering offices, subsidiary sales firms in Boston and Philadelphia, a modern research laboratory and a dozen storage facilities. A new headquarter's building is located in Clarks Summit, Pennsylvania, and a new mine in Cleveland, Ohio. Its established products, plus its continued efforts in research and development, promise continued growth and progress in the years ahead.

At no other facility of the company is progress more evident than at the Retsof mine. Mining at Retsof during 1959 was quite different from the early days at the mine. Now, Goodman Universal Machines undercut the mine face to a depth of ten feet. Then four rows of 12-foot holes are drilled into the salt by means

of Joy Hydraulic drills mounted on tractor treads. A total of 64 holes are drilled, loaded with dynamite and blasted, resulting in approximately 400 tons of broken salt which is placed in 7-ton mine cars and hauled by 15-ton locomotives to the rotary dump at the bottom of the mine shaft. Loading the salt into waiting mine cars is done by means of Goodman Shovels.

Althrough mining operations have changed considerably at the Retsof mine, there has been no change in the importance of the Retsof mine to the International Salt Company. The Retsof mine the largest rock salt mine in North America, is still as vital to the company as Retsof rock salt is to the industries it serves. In 1959 the production of salt was over a 1,000,000 tons a year.

Robert Wesley Avery, Hazel Thacher Avery's second oldest son was born at Carbondale, Pennsylvania, on Monday, June 18, 1928. He received his early education in the Carbondale grammer schools and graduated from the Banjamin Franklin High School in June of 1946. In the following September he entered the University of Scranton, at Scranton, Pennsylvania, where he studied law. He received his Bachelor of Arts degree from the University in June of 1950, and his Bachelor of Law degree from the Cornell University Law School at Ithaca, New York. He is a member of the Cornell Law Association and the Delta Theat Phi Legal Fraternity. Robert Avery was practicing law in Pennsylvania, when he was inducted into the U.S. Military forces in 1951. He served with the U.S. Army at the Aberdeen Proving grounds, Aberdeen, Maryland, and on completion of his required service, he was honorably discharged and returned home to Pennsylvania where he resumed his law practice.

Robert Avery removed to Ithaca, New York, where he took the New York State Bar examination in June of 1953. On September 26, 1953, he was advised by the Board of Law Examiners for the State of New York, that he had successfully passed the examination. He then met with and was approved by the committee on character and fitness for the third Judicial Department of the Appelate Division. On Monday, October 12, 1953, Robert Avery was duly licensed and admitted to practice as an attorney and counsellor of law in all of the courts of record in the State of New York. Attorney Avery took and subscribed the Constituion Oath of office in a ceremony performed in the chambers of Associate Justice William H. Coon at the court house in Cortland, New York. He then proceeded to Albany, New York, where he signed the "Attorney's Book" and, filed his attorney's affidavit. John S. Herrick, clerk of the

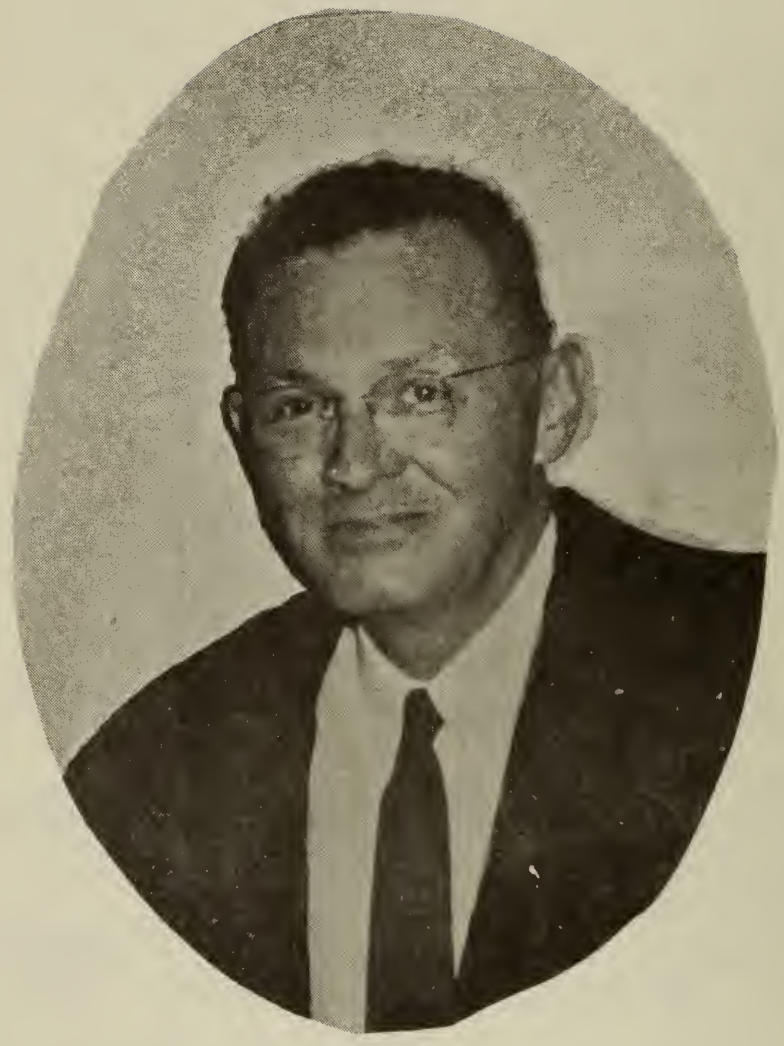
Supreme Court presented him with his qualifying certificate.

Robert Avery married Barbara Ann Baily at Trenton, New Jersey, Saturday, March 13, 1954, in the chapel of the Trinity Cathedral Church. The Rev. Dean Frederick Adams performed the ceremony. Barbara Bailey was born in Carbondale, Pennsylvania, in 1931. She was a daughter of Dr. Desmond M. Bailey and his wife Frances Chatman Bailey who reside in Carbondale, Pennsylvania. Barbara Bailey graduated from Central High School in Scranton, Pennsylvania, and Vassar College, at Poughkeepsie, New York. Robert and Barbara Avery reside in Rochester, New York, 1973.

Children: 3 (Avery) 2 sons and 1 daughter
(Not in Thacher line)

CHARLES EDWARD AVERY
born Sunday, July 17, 1955, at Rochester, New York; he is a student there, 1973.
JAMES ROBERT AVERY
born Saturday, March 9, 1957, at Rochester, New York; he is a student there, 1973.
KATHERINE CAROL AVERY
born Thursday, January 7, 1960, at Rochester, New York; she is a student there, 1973.

Attorney Avery, active in many community welfare projects, is a member of the Methodist church in Rochester, New York; he is a past Worshipful Master of Free and Accepted Masons in Rochester, New York. In 1968, Robert Avery was appointed Assistant District Attorney for Rochester, New York; he is a Republican.



William Wallace[11] Thacher
1904-
1966

54 WILLIAM WALLACE[11] THACHER (Ralph Webb[10], James
50 Peter[9], Peter[8], Peter[7], John[6], Rev. Peter[5], Rev.
Ralph[4], Rev. Thomas[3], Rev. Peter[2], Rev. Peter[1],)
born Monday, July 4, 1904, at Greenfield
Township (Newton Lake) Lackawanna County,
Pennsylvania; he resided at Greenfield Town-
ship, Lanesboro, Carbondale, and Union Dale,
in Pennsylvania, and Binghamton, New York;
he was a developer of chemicals at General
Aniline Corporation, Binghamton, New York,
(Ansco); he lives in Binghamton, New York,
1979; he was married at Forest City,
Pennsylvania, by Rev. P. B. Paukstis of the
Simpson Roman Catholic Church on Saturday,
April 30, 1938, to Josephine Joan Chesniuk
of Simpson, Pennsylvania. She was born at
Simpson on Sunday, February 27, 1910; her
place of residence before marriage was
Union Dale, Pennsylvania. She was a
daughter of Jacob Chesniuk of Simpson,
Pennsylvania, and his wife Mary
Szczepankiewicz Chesniuk who resided at
Simpson, Pennsylvania. Jacob Chesniuk was
born in Russian Poland, Europe, on Saturday,
April 25, 1885; he died at Union Dale,
Pennsylvania, on Tuesday, May 26, 1959, and
was buried at Forest City, Pennsylvania, in
the Sacred Heart Cemetery; his wife, Mary
Anna, was born in German Poland, Europe, on
Tuesday, September 1, 1891; she died at
Union Dale, Pennsylvania, on Thursday, June
26, 1958, and was buried at Forest City,
Pennsylvania, in the Sacred Heart Cemetery.
Jacob and Mary Chesniuk were married at
Simpson, Pennsylvania, in the Simpson Roman
Catholic Church on Sunday, September 29,
1907. They resided at Simpson.

Children: 1 (Thacher) 1 son

WILLAIM ANTHONY[12] 64
born Tuesday, March 4, 1947, at Binghamton,
New York; married Helen Maheffey.

WILLAIM WALLACE[11] THACHER was the oldest son of Ralph Webb[10] Thacher. He was born on Monday, July 4, 1904, in Greenfield Township (Newton Lake) where cattle farming, and dairy products made up the major parts of the professional farmer's livelihood. In 1910 when William was six years old he started school in Greenfield where schools were still small, and in many cases had only one school teacher who was responsible for teaching several grades in a single room.

In 1912 William's father moved to Carbondale where he took up employment with the Delaware and Hudson Railroad as a locomotive fireman. William was only a youngster then and moving away from the farm was just another daily happening. But going to school in Carbondale was quite different from the farm schools. There were lots more children to play with, and many more rooms in the school, but he soon got used to his new environment.

All went well until 1914, when war broke out in Europe. Railroad business was booming and William's dad was reassigned to work in Lanesboro, Pennsylvania, where he was to "fire" those big Delaware and Hudson monster steam engines that pushed trains of war materials up the hill and over Ararat summit on the Moosic mountain. The family moved to Lanesboro shortly after his assignement, and William was transferred from the Carbondale school to the Lanesboro school. Living in Landsboro was more exciting for William. Going to school was o.k., but he had a more exciting time down by the Susquehanna river, fishing, swimming, and boating. All the pleasures he had hoped for. Tramping around his father's farm was great fun too, and there were lots of rabbits, pheasants, and squirrels here too. To see them scoot and disappear into the woods was great sport.

William was almost 11 in the summer of 1915, and picking potatoe-bugs on his father's farm was a great job, especially when the pay was five cents for a hundred bugs. This was how he made his spending money in those days. William's brother Leon and his cousin Elwood were always on hand too when it came to potatoe-bug picking time, for pay. Nickels went a long way then, candy was cheap and you could go to a nickelet (movie) for just one nickel. Payday was every day for William, Leon, and Elwood, who waited near the railroad station each day, waiting for Dad to bring his big D&H pusher along the main track siding. The farm was nearby too, and William's home was just a stones throw away from the pusher siding.

Climbing up the gangway of that monster locomotive was great fun for William and his helpers, but cashing in those potatoe-bugs was the best part. The poor bugs always ended up in the big firebox, cans and all. If William had to count the bugs, it wouldn't be such a happy job, but he didn't, and when the job was all finished, Dad and the boys headed home for supper and some of that wonderful coconut cake with boiled icing on top. William's mother, Hattie Tinklepaugh Thacher, was a great cook everything was always so good, and tasted just like you wanted it to. She even cooked those big ole sun fish, and those big long twisted eels that William, Leon and Elwood caught down at the river the night before. They tasted good too, after they were all cleaned up, skinned, quartered, and fried, and it was really something to watch those pieces of eel jump around in the frying pay, while they were cooking.

After the war was over in 1918, William's Dad moved back to Carbondale and settled at 63 Williams Street, not too far from his grandfather's home on Pike Street. William's grand-

father (James Peter[9] Thacher) died in 1920, and his Aunt Hazel Thacher married Raymond Avery in 1921. Shortly after, his Aunt Hazel and her husband, opened the "Thacher and Avery" confectionary store at 93 North Church Street. They lived here too, on the upper floors. The store was located at the foot of Caanan Street, just a few blocks away from William's home. It was a large home with a number of rooms, and William's grandmother, Flora Webb Thacher, and his Aunt Kathryn Thacher came to live with them. Except for his Uncle Bill Thacher and his family who lived in Wilkes-Barre, his father's family and his grandfather's family all lived near each other.

William was a young man of seventeen when he graduated from the Carbondale High School in 1921. He didn't go to college. Instead, he choose to stay at home and work in and around the city of Carbondale, participating in their activity programs. His mother Hattie Tinklepaugh Thacher died in 1930. In 1931, his father remarried, to Alice Denney Howell, and they all moved to Union Dale, Pennsylvania. William and his youngest sister Elonore were all that were home now. His brother Leon was married and so was his sister Dorcas. During the period he lived at home, William worked about the coal mines. On Saturday, April 30, 1938, he married Josephine Chesniuk who was living in Union Dale at the time. After their honeymoon, William and his wife Josephine settled in Union Dale for a few years, then moved to Binghamton, New York, where he went to work for the Ansco Corporation as a developer of chemicals for photographic film. William Thacher worked for the Ansco Corporation for 30 years. He retired August, 1969, and so says William, "I'll get some of those neglected jobs done around the house and do some hunting and fishing too."

William Wallace[11] Thacher's only child, William Anthony[12] was born at Binghamton, New York, on March 4th, 1947.

Leon Webb Thacher
1906-1975
1966

55 LEON WEBB[11] THACHER (Ralph Webb[10], James Peter[9]
50 Peter[8], Peter[7], John[6], Rev. Peter[5], Rev. Ralph[4], Rev. Thomas[3], Rev. Peter[2], Rev. Peter[1]) born Saturday, May 19, 1906, at Greenfield Township (Newton Lake), Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania; he resided at Greenfield Township, Lanesboro, and Carbondale, Pennsylvania; Los Angeles, California, Brooklyn, New York, and Culvers Lake (Branchville), New Jersey; he was an Area Representative for the Gane Brothers Company of New York, Inc., a machinery and Bookbinding Supply Company; he graduated from the Carbondale High School in 1924; living with his wife Doris at Culvers Lake, New Jersey, 1973. Leon was first married at Brooklyn, New York on Monday, July 29, 1929, to Dorothy Luke of Brooklyn, New York. She was born at Brooklyn on Tuesday, August 20, 1907; living at Brooklyn, New York, 1968. Her place of residence before marriage was also Brooklyn. She was a daughter of Edward C. Luke of Brooklyn, New York, and his wife Emily Kufman Luke who resided at Brooklyn. Edward Luke was born at Brooklyn, New York, in 1865; his wife Emily was born at Brooklyn, New York, in 1867; Edward Luke and Emily Kufman were married in 1890. Leon Thacher died at Culver Lake, New Jersey, April, 1975.

Children: 2 (Thacher) 2 daughters

LORRAINE LOUISE[12] 65
born Friday, December 26, 1930, at Brooklyn, New York; married Robert Gerard Paul.

NATALIE JOAN[12] 66
born Monday, October 23, 1933, at Brooklyn, New York; married Frank Cavalone.

Leon Webb[11] Thacher was married a second time at Denville, New Jersey, on Saturday, February 10, 1954, to Doris May Curl of Roselle, New Jersey. She was born at Hackettstown, New Jersey, on Tuesday, December 26, 1916; living at Culvers Lake, New Jersey with her husband, 1973. Her place of residence before marriage was Roselle, New Jersey. She was a daughter of Harry Harrison Curl of Hackettstown, New Jersey, and his wife Gertrude Park Curl who resided at Hackettstown. Harry Curl was born at Hackettstown, New Jersey, on Sunday, August 12, 1888; he died Friday, June 21st, 1935; his wife Gertrude May was born at Hackettstown, New Jersey, on Friday, October 28, 1887; she died on Saturday, February 14, 1942. Harry Curl and Gertrude Park were married on Monday, September 4, 1911.

Flora Dorcas[11] Thacher
1908-
1966

56 FLORA[11] DORCAS[10] THACHER (Ralph Webb[9], James[8] Peter[7], Peter[6], Peter[5], John[4], Rev. Peter[3], Rev. Ralph[2], Rev. Thomas[1], Rev. Peter, Rev. Peter) born Saturday, December 26, 1908, at Greenfield Township (Newton Lake) Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania; she resided at Greenfield Township, Lanesboro, and Carbondale, Pennsylvania; she was a licensed practical nurse, employed in hospitals and on private assignements, 1973; she was married at Carbondale on Friday, February 8, 1929, to Joseph Harry Snyder of Carbondale. Rev. Wesley I. Andrews of the Methodist Church in Carbondale performed the ceremony. Harry Snyder was born at Carbondale on Friday, July 14, 1905; he was a barber, but retired from business after losing a leg; his place of residence before marriage was Carbondale; he was a son of Charles Wallace Snyder and his wife Nellie Crosby Snyder who resided in Carbondale. Charles Snyder was born in Michigan on Monday, April 10, 1882; he died at Carbondale in October of 1962, and was buried in the Willow View Cemetery, Clifford, Pennsylvania. Nellie Elizabeth Crosby was born at West Wyoming, Pennsylvania, on Tuesday, January 2, 1883; she died in 1958; at Carbondale, and was buried in the Willow View Cemetery, Clifford, Pennsylvania. Charles Snyder and Nellie Crosby were married at Wyoming, Pennsylvania.

Children: 3 (Snyder) 3 daughters

NANCY JANE SNYDER
born Friday, May 12, 1933 at Carbondale, Pennsylvania; married Theodore Marvin Crosby.

DONNA CLAIR SNYDER
born February 20, 1937, at Carbondale, Pennsylvania; married Robert Brown.

SHIELA MARIE SNYDER
born Monday, October 12, 1942, at Carbondale, Pennsylvania; married Carl Keithline.

Eleanor Ruth[11] Thacher
1920 - 1979
1966

57 ELEANOR RUTH[11] THATCHER (Ralph Webb[10], James
50 Peter[9], Peter[8], Peter[7], John[6], Rev. Peter[5], Rev.
Ralph[4], Rev. Thomas[3], Rev. Peter[2], Rev. Peter[1])
born Wednesday, March 3, 1920, at Carbondale,
Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania; she lived
at Carbondale and Union Dale, Pennsylvania;
she married Earl Keenan. Eleanor Thacher
died April 27, 1979, and was buried at
Union Dale, Pennsylvania.

Children: 4 (Kennan) 1 son 3 daughters
(Not in Thacher line)

LAWRENCE A. KEENAN
born Tuesday, June 2, 1942, at Union Dale,
Pennsylvania; he is not married, 1979.
SHIRLEY MAE KEENAN
born Tuesday, December 21, 1943, at Union
Dale, Pennsylvania; married Philip Burton
Jewell, Sr.
Children:
Philip Burton Jewell, Jr., born Wednesday,
January 6, 1965.
Linda Lee Jewell, born Monday, January 19,
1970.
LOIS ANN KEENAN
born Tuesday, April 10, 1945, at Carbondale,
Pennsylvania; married Robert Charles Kennedy.
Children:
Laura Sue Kennedy, born Thursday, May 22, 1969.
Robert David Kennedy, born Tuesday, June 6,
1972.
Jason Lee Kennedy, born Wednesday, August 27,
1975.
DORIS JEAN KEENAN
born Friday, August 19, 1949, at Carbondale,
Pennsylvania; married first Paul Kelly;
married second, David Stark.
Children:
Kenneth Paul Kelly, born Sunday, May 11, 1969.
Connie Marie Kelly, born Wednesday, January 27,
1971.

Elwood James Thacher[11]
United States Geological Survey
Retired
1967

58 ELWOOD JAMES[11] THACHER (William Peter[10], James
51 Peter[9] Peter[8], Peter[7], John[6], Rev. Peter[5], Rev.
Ralph[4], Rev. Thomas[3], Rev. Peter[2], Rev. Peter[1])
born Tuesday, July 23, 1907, at Wilkes-
Barre, Pennsylvania; resided at Wilkes-
Barre and Scranton, Pennsylvania, Arlington,
Virginia, Frederick, Maryland and Winter
Haven, Florida; he was a surveyor, and civil
engineer for the United States Geological
Survey, Washington, D.C.,; retired from
government service in 1967; graduated from
Coughlin High School, Wilkes-Barre, in
1926; Pennsylvania State College Branch
School of Civil Engineering in 1933;
studied cartography and mapping at the U.S.
Department of Agriculture School, Washington,
D.C., in 1949; civil engineering at the
University of Virginia Branch School,
Arlington, Virginia, from 1951 through 1953;
electronic data processing at the Burroughs
Corporation, Washington, D.C., in 1961;
married Arline Beatrice Millham of Wilkes-
Barre, on Tuesday, February 12, 1935. The
Rev. Wilton J. Dubrick, minister of the
Bennett Memorial Methodist Church of
Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, performed the
ceremony; Arline Millham was born in
Wilkes-Barre, on Wednesday, December 14,
1910; she died at Winter Haven, Florida on
February 28th, 1974; her place of residence
before marriage was Wilkes-Barre; she was
a daughter of Ernest Roth Millham and his
wife Fannie Merle (Hinkle) Millham of
Wilkes-Barre; Ernest Millham was a
politician and a construction foreman for
the Pennsylvania Department of Highways in
Luzerne County; he was born at Wilkes-
Barre, on Friday, September 28, 1877; he
died at Wilkes-Barre, on Monday, June 14,
1948, and was buried in the Millham grave
lot in Hanover Green Cemetery, Hanover
Green, Pennsylvania, (just a few miles

south of Wilkes-Barre); Fannie Hinkle Millham, his wife was born at Briggsville, Pennsylvania on Saturday, February 3, 1883; she died at Wilkes-Barre, on Wednesday, September 16, 1959, and was buried in the Hanover Green Cemetery where a grave stone marks her resting place; Ernest Millham and Fannie Hinkle were married at Binghamton, New York on Monday, October 8, 1900, by Rector Samuel Denman Day of the Church of Good Shepard; they resided in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

Children: 3 (Thacher) 3 sons, first two born in Scranton, Pennsylvania; last born in Arlington, Virginia.

WILLIAM PETER[12] 74
born Wednesday, March 3rd, 1937, at Scranton, Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania; married Helen Janet Lukens.

ELWOOD JAMES[12] 75
born Sunday, February 5th, 1939, at Scranton, Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania; married Patricia Lynne Schultze.

THOMAS WAYNE[12] 76
born Friday, July 6th, 1945, at Arlington, Arlington County, Virginia; married Betty Ann Wilson.

ELWOOD JAMES[11] THACHER was born on Tuesday, July 23, 1907, in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. He was baptized in the Bennett Memorial Methodist Church on New Grant Street. He completed grammar school at the Hillard Grove School in East End, and his junior high school years at the Union Street School on the corner of Union and Washington Streets, about a mile from his home. The building was torn down years ago in the 1940's, and a gas station stands there now. He graduated from Coughlin High School in downtown Wilkes-Barre in 1926. Students walked to and from school then, and High School classes began at 8:30 in the morning and ended at 1:15

p.m. Snow days were unheard of and the winters were long and snowy. It was not uncommon in the early 1900's for a heavy snow fall in November and stay snowy, icy and cold, for the rest of the winter. There were no high school study periods, no time outs, and no lunch periods. Before graduating, Elwood Thacher, along with three other students from the technical class, was interviewed by a representative of the Hudson Coal Company's engineering department during their recruiting program.

The Hudson Coal Company was a large and prominent organization in the anthracite coal fields with main offices in Scranton, Pennsylvania. Elwood accepted a job in their engineering department, and reported to Mr. Al Yetter the engineer in charge of all mining engineering for the company on July 1, 1926. His first assignment was at Pine Ridge colliery in Miners Mills, Pennsylvania, located about four miles from his home. Mr. Bruce S. Davies of Forty Fort was the colliery engineer then and Mr. James (Jimmy) Dixon was the superintendent. The men of the engineering department were John Dunnigan and Paul Carlin of Kingston, Howard Richards of Forty Fort and John Pero of Parsons. The Hudson Coal Company had several collieries like this one throughout Luzerne and Lackawanna Counties from Carbondale on the north to Plymouth on the south. Anthracite coal was first discovered in Carbondale by the Wurts brothers in the early 1800's, and it was first mined in 1822 by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. The Hudson Coal Comapny had collieries in Coalbrook, Carbondale, Olyphant, Jermyn, Marvine in Scranton, Pine Ridge and Delaware in Miners Mills, Baltimore in Parsons, and Loree Plymouth. The company had others but these were the large ones.

When the stock market crashed in 1929, a great depression followed. Thousands of men lost their jobs and those who were fortunate enough to hold on were subjected to drastic reductions in salary without promotions. Elwood[11] Thacher was assigned to the Loree Colliery in 1931, and during his tour of duty there, studied civil engineering at the Pennsylvania State College branch school in Wilkes-Barre. He graduated in 1933 and was awarded a diploma in civil engineering. The Chicago Worlds Fair was in progress then and he and his father William Peter[10] Thacher visited Illinois and the Fair that year on vacation.

In 1936, Elwood[11] Thacher was assigned to the Marvine Colliery in Scranton. The Colliery is nonexistent now, and has been for a number of years, along with the Hudson Coal Company. It was sold to the Glen Alden Coal Company. Elwood worked for the Hudson Coal Company for fourteen years, advancing as surveyor and map maker, and had worked at all of the companies' operations. His assignments and responsibilities were varied and included many types of engineering, including mine surveys, land development, building and highway surveys, topography and mathematical computations. He compiled large and small scale maps, and detailed cross sections of the earths strata. Mining engineering had many diversified parts to it.

In 1939, Elwood[11] Thacher prepared for a Pennsylvania State Board Mine Foreman's examination to be taken in Scranton, Pennsylvania. The written examination required two days to complete and was taken on July 19th and 20th, under the direction of State Mine Inspector Mr. L. M. Evans and Mr. Jos. J. Walsh, Deputy Secretary of Mines for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on August 25, 1939. The certificate, number 5786, was entered into the

Pennsylvania Anthracite Mine Foreman's Certificate Book, Volume 8 as a permanent record. Elwood Thacher[11] was appointed section foreman at the Marvine Colliery a short time later where he supervised mining operations in several veins of coal. But after learning that the coal business was in a deteriorating decline, he choose to advance his engineering training elsewhere. In June of 1940 he applied to the United States Civil Service Commission in Washington, D.C., for an engineering position with the Geological Survey. In July 1940 he passed the Civil Service examination and was appointed a Senior Engineering Aid. He reported to Mr. Albert Pike, Division Engineer in Charge of the Atlantic Region, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., on October 16th, 1940.

Elwood[11] Thacher was 33 years old when he left the Hudson Coal Company to start a new engineering career with the United States Geological Survey, and during the next nearly thirty years with the Survey, he enjoyed many assignments and responsibilities. He was first assigned to planetable surveys in Tazewell, Virginia. Six months later, in December of 1940, he was engaged in topographic surveys and mapping in Piedmont, Alabama. In the spring of 1941 he was sent to Topsfield, Maine, to assist in mapping the Scraggley Lake area, a very rugged terrain in the north woods of Maine, near the Canadian border. The area was almost 100 percent evergreen woods. Geodetic surveys were few and far between here and Geological Survey mapping engineers were required to provide their own control surveys for the mapping project. After a minimum amount of planetable triangulation and surveys, topographic mapping operations began.

It was early spring and some snow was still on

the ground and topographic mapping was difficult to say the least. Thus, a type of mapping was used here that probably will never be used again. "Hoop and Holler" surveys the engineers called it. This was a type of survey where the engineer used a blank white double-mounted sheet of paper for plotting control points and topography, a planetable, an alidade instrument with compass, and an aneroid elevation meter for plotting heights of terrain. "Hoop and Holler" surveys were calls between the rodman and the engineer. The rodman pulled a 300 foot rope tape ahead to the limit, stretched the rope tight and called back to the engineer who in turn pointed his instrument in the direction of the rodman and plotted a position. The engineer then advanced plotting terrain elevation changes with his aneroid as he went along.

Geological Survey parties moved out of Maine just ahead of the snow in December of 1941, and Elwood Thacher[11] along with ten other engineers was assigned to Photogrammetric mapping at the Survey's new Clarendon office building in Arlington, Virginia. Photogrammetric mapping, was a practically new method of compiling maps in 1941, and it was done from glass negatives of aerial photography, with the use of Photogrammetric mapping instruments called Multiplex. This machine was one of the first instruments used by the Geological Survey in 1942 to produce topographic maps in volume. The Multiplex is obsolete now, and far better and more precise instruments are employed in map compilation.

In the spring of 1942 Elwood Thacher[11] was assigned to urban field mapping in the city of Taunton, Massachusetts, and it was here that he was promoted to assistant topographic engineer, and reassigned to the Newburyport East quadrangle also in Massachusetts. This was a very special assignment to him in that his Thacher

ancestors had landed nearby and had lived at Ipswich for a short time. They came to America from England in 1635. Elwood Thacher completed the Newburyport map and returned to the Arlington, Virginia, office and Photogrammetric mapping in November of 1942. Shortly after his return he became chairman of the Survey's Atlantic Region social activities for both field engineers and officer personnel. A chairmanship he held for more than ten years.

During the war years Elwood[11] Thacher was advanced to Photogrammetric Engineer and supervised map compilation of foreign areas needed by the army and military services. Thousands of square miles of topographic maps were compiled every month from aerial photography taken at 30,000 - 35,000 feet above the ground. Priority maps were delivered by security personnel to army headquarters in Washington, D.C., for immediate processing the day they were completed, and after a few hours of army processing, copies were flown to command fronts. Some military maps were even developed from 30 degree convergent photography taken miles away from the target area.

After the war, mapping by photogrammetric means from aerial photography became a profession and was recognized in all parts of the world. The United States Geological Survey was known around the world as a forerunner in research and mapping techniques and photogrammetric methods. The Survey had various types of mapping instruments, but the Multiplex stereomapping equipment that was employed in large numbers from 1941 was the first mechanical means used to produce planimetric and topographic maps in volume. The science of Photogrammetry has grown ten fold since 1941 and now maps can be produced electronically.

In January of 1953, Elwood[11] Thacher was assigned to the Geological Survey's office of Research and Technical Control in Washington, D.C., as an inspector of contract maps. Contract mapping was not a usual procedure in the Geological Survey but initiated after the war to advance certain areas of topographic mapping in the continental United States. It was a two-million dollar contract mapping program and required two Geological Survey inspectors to oversee the map compilation and maintain Geological Survey standards and specifications. Contract mapping plants were located as far south as Texas, and as far west as California, and the inspectors were required to travel long distances by air, train, and car, for staff appointments, and to examine completed maps for final Geological Survey processing and publication.

After the contract mapping program was completed, Elwood[11] Thacher was promoted to Chief of Plans in the Geological Survey's Atlantic Region office on August 21st, 1956. He was responsible for the mapping programs of twenty-two eastern states, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. He also had the task of developing new program procedures for Field Surveys, Photogrammetry, and Cartography. In 1957 he initiated the starting developments of the Atlantic Region's first computerized mapping program, a tabulation of mapping operations in the field and in the office.

On April 19, 1959, Elwood[11] Thacher was detailed to the Geological Survey's Staff in Washington, D.C., in the office of Program Development, Branch of Program Control, Research and Analysis. His staff responsibilities included analyzing and evaluating topographic mapping programs of the four Geological Survey regions in the United States for conformance with staff standards and specifications. In this assignement he developed

the first draft of instructions for standard mapping program procedures. On completion of his Washington Staff assignments he returned to the Atlantic Region office in Arlington, Virginia, in January of 1961. During the following six years he developed new office procedures and map program control systems still in use. He retired from the Geological Survey in 1967 as Chief of Plans and Program Control. Two of his largest map planning programs involved the complete topographic mapping of the states of Ohio and Virginia, amounting to over twelve million dollars. The Ohio mapping program was completed as planned in a little over three years. A total of over 40,000 square miles of mapping and the production of over 600 quadrangle maps. The mapping program for the State of Virginia was comparable to that of Ohio, but was scheduled for completion in 1971.

Elwood Thacher[11] had many titles and positions and a very interesting and responsible career in his almost thirty years of civil service with the United States Geological Survey. He was well liked by his staff associates and fellow workers. Nothing was insignificant, he would go out of his way to help anyone, any time.

On January 24, 1969, at ceremonies in the Department of Interior building in Washington, D.C., Elwood Thacher[11] was presented with an honor award scroll and a solid silver service metal and lapel pin of the Department of Interior. He was also presented with a service award citation from the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Walter J. Hickel, for Meritorious Service in performing his duties with the United States Geological Survey.

Sheldon William[11] Thacher
1912-
1969

59 SHELDON WILLIAM[11] THACHER (William Peter[10],
51 James[9] Peter[8], Peter[7], Peter[6], John[5], Rev. Peter[4], Rev. Ralph[3], Rev. Thomas[2], Rev. Peter[1], Rev. Peter) born Friday, June 21, 1912 at Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania; he lived at Wilkes-Barre and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and New York City, New York; he is a Special Project Engineer for the Tasty Baking Company of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; he lives at Drexel Hill, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (1972); he was married at Bywood, Upper Darby, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, on Tuesday, January 16, 1934 to Hazel Elizabeth Walsh of Delaware County, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, by Rev. _____ Dillworth minister of the Mary Sellers Methodist Church; she was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on _____; she was a daughter of Daniel _____ Walsh and of his wife _____ of _____; her father was an employee of the State of Pennsylvania; he was born on _____ _____, and died at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on _____; he was buried at _____ in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; he was married at _____ on _____; they resided in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Children: 2 (Thacher) 2 daughters

JUNE ELIZABETH[12] 77
born Saturday, November 17, 1934, at Upper Darby, Delaware County, Pennsylvania; married Kenneth R. Miller.

GAIL VALERIE[12] 78
born Saturday, October 9, 1943, at Upper Darby, Delaware County, Pennsylvania; married first Lawrence Wilson, married second John William Whiteside.

SHELDON WILLIAM[11] THACHER was born on Friday, June 21, 1912, at Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, where he lived for sixteen years. In 1928 he left high school and went to Philadelphia where he obtained work with the great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, in their A&P grocery stores. His first assignement as a store clerk was at 58th and Catherine Streets in Philadelphia. During the following two years the A&P Company transferred him from store to store and in different departments as part of his overall training in grocery store operations. In 1930 he was advanced to inventory store control in Philadelphia, where he worked until 1931. He was then assigned as a special store auditor under store control. In 1932 he was promoted to store manager and assigned to the A&P Company's 52nd and Greenway Avenue store in West Philadelphia. To better qualify himself in store management, Sheldon enrolled in business schooling and completed special courses in Inventory Control, Business Management Basic Law, and The Art of Salesmanship. A year later he was transferred to manage a larger store at 49th Street and Chester Avenue in West Philadelphia. In 1934 he was assigned as manager of the first A&P combination store on Lancaster Avenue in Ardmore, Pennsylvania. Here he was successful in developing increased grocery sales every year during the next three years. In 1937 Sheldon was transferred to Drexel Hill where he was to manage and develop grocery sales at the A&P's Garrett and Burmont Roads store. He was twenty-five years old now, ambitious, and aggressive, and felt that after nine years of hard work, he compensation was not equal to his sales production. So he left A&P Company to work for the Tasty Baking Company, in their sales division, serving stores in the brewery town section of Philadelphia.

Sheldon William[11]Thacher started his career in Tastykake service using the familiar Tastykake Horse drawn wagon which was a familiar sight on the streets on Philadelphia from 1914 until 1941, when the last well-groomed grey was retired.

Along with the steady advancement of business for the Tasty Baking Company. The mode of delivery of their Tastykake's was also improved. The company arealdy had model "T" fords on their distribution routes, having started in 1916. But by the 1920's, the expansion of the business made it necessary for the salesman to tie some of their cake cartons on the truck's front fenders.

Although Sheldon's assignments started with the horse and wagon he was also a salesman in areas where he used the electric truck too; and, as time advanced the modern Tastykake truck came on the scene. Today, modern truck fleets speed the distribution of Tastykake throughout the eastern areas, and sales continue to grow.

In 1938, he registered at school for an advance course in Salesmanship. He completed the work some weeks later.

On March 9, 1944, Sheldon William[11] Thacher was inducted into the United States Military Service. He was 32 years of age then but had already served two years in the Pennsylvania National Guard. He first enlisted in the Pennsylvania National Guard, 109th Field Artillery, Battery E on September 11, 1928, later serving with Battery F of the 108th Field Artillery from August 14, 1929. He was honorably discharged from the Pennsylvania National Guard on June 5, 1930.

After reporting to his U.S. draft board on March 9, 1944, Sheldon[11] Thacher was formally inducted into the army at New Cumberland, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, and given tag number 33-773-265. He was then sent to Camp Rucker, Alabama, for his basic training with the 1408th Engineers. He left the United States from Camp Kilmer _____ on January 1, 1945, at 6 p.m., and at 8 p.m. boarded troopship "Borenquin" in New York City. They sailed from New York on January 3, 1945, at 10 o'clock in the morning. Thirteen days later on January 16, 1945, at 6:30 in the evening they arrived at Le Harve, France, and were immediately transported to Camp Lucky Strike, arriving there at midnite. It was a wet night with a combination of mud and snow, and it was cold too, when they put up their tents on the snowy ground. On February 3rd at 4 o'clock they left Camp Lucky Strike for Chartres, France arriving there on February 5th at 2:30 p.m. Most of their travel in France was by the noted 40 and 8 trains. Here they slept on straw beds and ate "C" and "K" rations. Their ride was jerky and the train it seemed had a hard time on the tracks. After arriving at Chartres, they

bunked in a former French German cavalry post, no cots, they just slept on the floor for eight days. It was here that they were able to take a shower and clean up, but cold water was all they had. This was the first time they were able to clean up since they left the United States.

They left Chartres on February 13th at 8 o'clock in the evening for Brussels, Belgium and arrived there on February 16, 1945, at 8:30 p.m. The unit did stop, however, in Paris for a day on the 15th where they boarded a passenger train for Brussels. In Brussels they had to live in a school attic in Anderlecht. But they did eat in the school auditorium. On May 26, 1945, at 4 in the afternoon they left Brussels by train for Marseille, France, and arrived there on May 29th at 7 o'clock in the morning. From here on June 24, 1945, at 7 p.m. they boarded the Merchant ship "Ocean Mail" and sailed for Christobal, Panama. They arrived here on July 7th at 10:30 in the morning. Their boat traveled through the Panama Canal on July 9th and docked in Panama on July 10th, 1945, at 11:00 a.m. It took the ship seven hours and forty minutes to go through the canal.

The Air Corps stationed at Albrook Airfield in Panama were good hosts. They furnished sheets for the cots and served good food. On July 14th they left Panama at 7 in the evening, and crossed the International Date Line on July 30, 1945, at 4:35 a.m. when that date became July 31, 1945. Here on this day, Sheldon William[11] Thacher became a loyal member of the "Order of the Golden Dragon Selah!" and was presented with an official scroll, on which they spelled his name wrong. It should read Sheldon Thacher.

The 1408th Engineer Base Depot Group arrived in

the "Marshall Islands (ENIWETOK) on August 3, 1945, and their assignement ended on August 10th at 1:30 p.m. when they left for the Caroline Islands. They arrived here (ULITHI) on August 13th at 10:30 in the morning, and left on September 3rd, 1945, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon for Okinawa. They arrived in Okinawa six days later on September 9th at 9:00 a.m. At this point the 1408th Engineers had spent 77 days of their tour of duty on shipboard. A typhoon struck Okinawa on September 16th. Nineteen days later on September 28, 1945, they left Okinawa aboard the 1st 1075 for Jinsen (INCHON), Korea, and arrived there on October 6th. They were stationed at ASCOM CITY, seven miles from Jinsen. On arrival they were detailed to a warehouse where they spent the first night and ate "K" rations and had cocoa. The next day they started work on their quarters, which were former Japanese huts. On October 13th they moved from the warehouse into the quarters they had repaired for their use. Sheldon received orders to report to the 11th personnel center for processing his transfer back to U.S.A. on December 4, 1945. He transferred to the 74th replacement Depot and later received orders for leaving Korea on December 7th. He left Jinsen at 5 a.m. on the 8th and at 3:30 p.m., 22 miles away, he boarded an LCM at the dock, which transferred him to the S.S. Meteor in the harbor. He was assigned a sack in a compartment and then sat down to his first meal since leaving Jinsen. It was then 8 p.m. He left Korea for the United States on December 9, 1945, at 7 a.m. On December 26, 1945, the boat docked at Terminal Island. It was 5:35 in the afternoon. Sheldon then traveled by bus to camp and then by plane to his home in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Since January 3rd when the 1408th Engineer Group

left New York, they spent one hundred and twenty days at sea, sailed on four ships, and traveled over twenty eight thousand miles. He spent two months in France, three and one third months in Belgium, seven days in the Panama Canal Zone, two days in Cristobal (Colon), seven days in the Marshall Islands, twenty-one days in the Caroline Islands, eighteen days in Okinawa, and two months in Korea.

During his military service he was awarded the "Good Conduct Medal," "Asiatic Pacific Campaign Medal," "European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal," with one "Bronze Star," "World War II Victory Medal," and the "Japan Army of Occupational Medal."

Sheldon William[11] Thacher's
Military Service Itinerary and Summary

1. Left Camp Kilmer, U.S.A. 1 Jan. 1945 - 6 P.M.
2. Boarded troopship Borenquin, New York 1 Jan. 1945 - 8 P.M.
3. Sailed from New York 3 Jan. 1945 - 10 A.M.
4. Arrived Le Harve, France 16 Jan. 1945 - 6:30 P.M.
5. Arrived Camp Lucky Strike, France 16 Jan 1945 12 P.M.
6. Left Camp Lucky Strike, 3 Feb. 1945 - 4 P.M.
7. Arrived Chartres, France 5 Feb. 1945 - 8 P.M.
8. Left Chartres 13 Feb. 1945 - 8 P.M.
9. Arrived Brussels, Belgium 16 Feb 1945 - 8:30 A.M.
10. Left Brussels 26 May 1945 - 4 P.M.
11. Arrived Marseille, France 29 May 1945 - 7 A.M.
12. Boarded Merchant ship Ocean Mail, France - 24 June 1945 - 7 P.M.
13. Sailed 24 June 1945 - 7:50 P.M.
14. Arrived Cristobal, Panama 7 July 1945 - 10:30 A.M.
15. Thru Panama Canal 9 July 1945 - 9:50 A.M. to 5:30 P.M.

16. Docked Panama 10 July 1945 - 11 A.M.
17. Left Panama 14 July 1945 - 7 P.M.
18. Crossed International Date line, 30 July 1945 - 4:35 A.M. into 31 July 1945.
19. Arrived Marshall Islands, Japan (Eniwetok) 3 Aug. 1945.
20. Left Marshalls 10 Aug. 1945 - 1:30 P.M.
21. Arrived Caroline Islands (Ulithi), Japan 13 Aug. 1945 - 10:30 A.M.
22. Left Carolines 3 Sept. 1945 - 2 P.M.
23. Arrived Okinawa 9 Sept. 1945 - 9 A.M.
24. Left Okinawa 28 Sept. 1945 aboard LST 1075.
25. Arrived Jinsen (Inchon), Korea 6 Oct. 1945.
26. Stationed ASCOM City (7 miles from Jinsen) 6 Oct. 1945.
27. Left Korea, for U.S.A. 9 Dec. 1945.

WATER TRAVEL:

New York to France: Atlantic Ocean, Bay of Biscay, English Channel

Marseille to Korea: Mediterranean, Straight of Gibralter, Atlantic Carribean Sea, Panama Canal, Pacific Ocean, China Sea, Sea of Japan Yellow Sea

SEA MILEAGE:

U.S.A to France - 3600
France to Okinawa - 15,016
Okinawa to Korea - 1000
Korea to U.S.A. 7252

Ships sailed on:
Borenquin
Ocean Mail
LST 1075
SS Meteor

TIME SPENT IN:

Southampton Harbor - Overnight
English Channel - 2 days
France - 2 months
Belgium - 3 1/3 months
Panama Canal Zone - 7 days
Marshall Islands - 7 days
Caroline Islands - 21 days
Okinawa - 18 days
Korea - 2 months 2 days

DAYS AT SEA:

U.S.A. to France - 16
France to Okinawa - 77
Okinawa to Korea - 10
Korea to U.S.A. - 17
TOTAL 120

Sheldon William[11] Thacher was honorably discharged from the Army on January 3, 1946, at Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania.

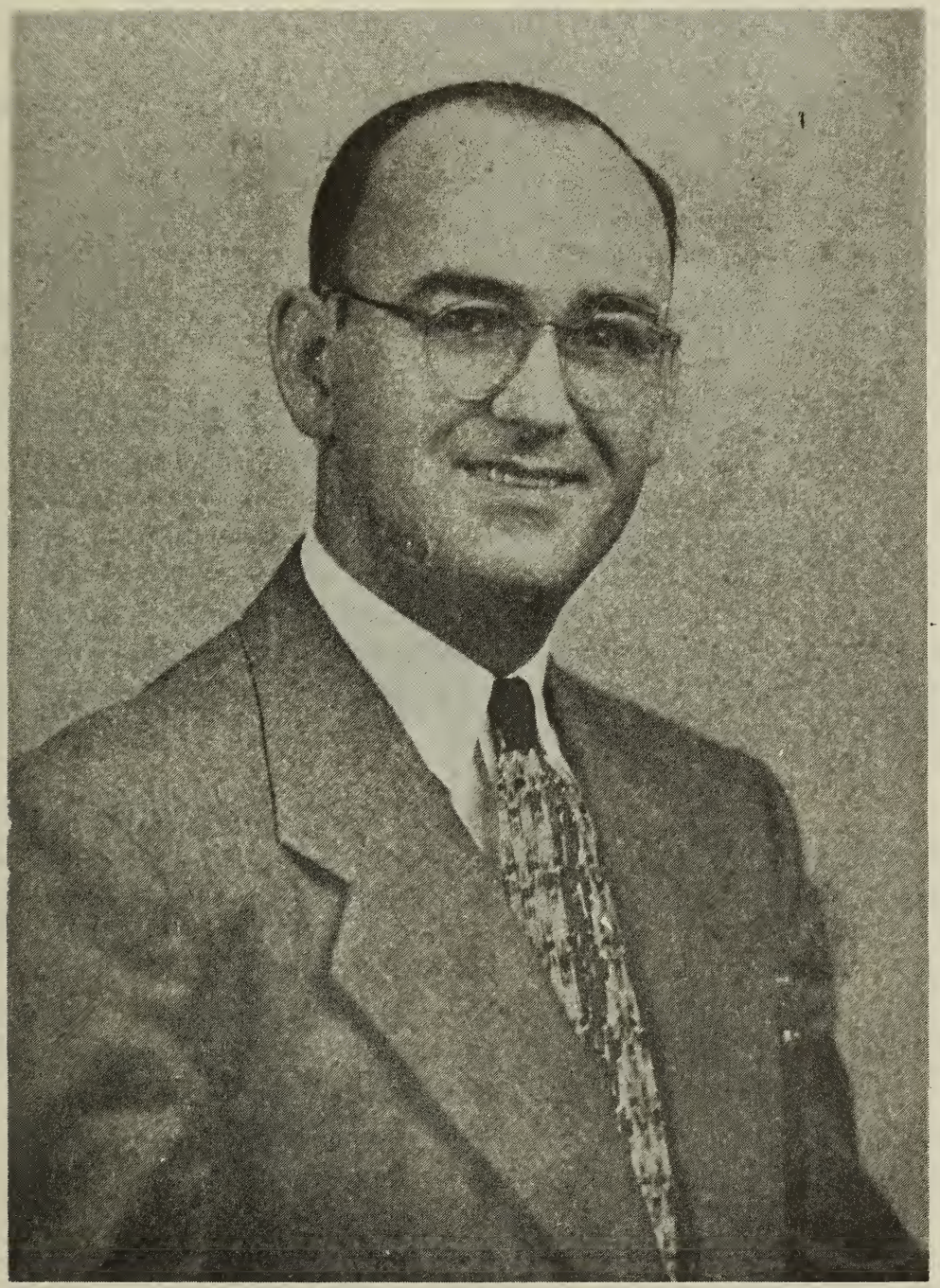
After his discharge from the military service he returned to school and studied stock control and took a course in typing.

In March of 1946, Sheldon returned to the Tasty Baking Company, but later separated with them to go into the dry cleaning business called the "Beaty Clearners" at Garrett Road in Drexel Hill, Pennsylvania. He and his partner Albert Goldbert operated three stores and had six trucks. In 1952 business was unfavorable and they sold out. Sheldon then bought a carbon paper distributership - Dickel Co. - and maintained an office at 7th and Chesnut Streets in Philadelphia, but this was a highly competitive business and profits were slow and he was forces to sell out.

In January of 1953 Sheldon retuned to the Tasty Baking Company as a Special Salesman and worked in the Philadelphia Area until December of that year. On December 20th, he was advanced to Assistant Sales Promoter and the expansion of the New England Area. In December of 1954 he became Supervisor of this area.

In 1955 he was appointed branch manager of the New England and New York City Areas by the Tasty Baking Company. A position he held for twelve years. During his tour of duty in this position, he took formal courses in advanced Overall Management, Supervision Control, and Accounting to further his knowledge in a fast moving business world.[11] In 1967 Sheldon William Thacher was advanced to the Special Sales Staff, and returned to the main office in Philadelphia. In this position he worked with all the divisions of the Tastykake developing sales programs. A year later his job was expanded to

take in the "Snack" division, and in October of 1968 he was assigned to field operations to develop the "Snack" division. He had offices in Philadelphia, and Hanover, Pennsylvania, and Baltimore, Maryland. In this position he represented the Tasty Baking Company in the field, expanding special sales developments with brokers and distributers, which required many executive workshops to keep abreast with producation and product sales developments. Later in the year he was assigned to take charge of the new Tasty Flake Label sales. In 1969 Sheldon was assigned to head the development of Tasty Flake expansion program and the distribution of Tasty's products through Brokers, a job he is currently advancing.



Clifford James[11] Thacher
1914-
1960

60 CLIFFORD JAMES[11] THACHER (William Peter[10],
51 James Peter[9], Peter[8], Peter[7], John[6], Rev. Peter[5], Rev. Ralph[4], Rev. Thomas[3], Rev. Peter[2], Rev. Peter[1]) born Saturday, August 22, 1914, at Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania; he lived at Wilkes-Barre, Scranton, Lancaster, Williamsport, and Susquehanna, Pennsylvania, and Binghamton, New York; he is an Area Manager for the Grand Union Tea Company, Triple S Stamps Division, with his office in Binghamton, New York; he died at _____ on _____; living at Susquehanna, Pennsylvania, 1972; Clifford James[11] Thacher married Mildred Tyson Jones of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, on Saturday, July 20, 1935. The Rev. John Harry Kelson, an uncle of the bride, and minister of the Bethel Baptist Church in Scranton, Pennsylvania performed the ceremony; Mildred Jones was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, on Thursday, December 11, 1913; she died at _____ on _____; living with her husband in Susquehanna, Pennsylvania, 1972; her place of residence before marriage was Wilkes-Barre; she was a daughter of Samuel Hugh Jones, and of his wife Sydna Thomas Jones of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania; they resided in Wilkes-Barre. Samuel Jones was an employee of Fowler Dick and Walker department store in Wilkes-Barre; he came to America from Wales, Great Britain sometime between 1901 and 1904 to study the ministry, but shortly after arriving he contracted typhoid fever and had to abandon his plans; he was first employed as a guard at a mental hospital in Butte, Montana; he later came east and worked at the Welsh Consistory Home in Utica, New York; from Utica he came to the Wilkes-Barre Fowler Dick and Walker store on south main street; Samuel Jones was born on _____, 1883, at Ffestiniog in northwest Wales, Great Britain; he died at

Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania, on Tuesday, July 27, 1948, age 65; he was buried in the Mount Greenwood Cemetery at Trucksville, Pennsylvania. Sydna Thomas Jones was born at _____ on _____; she died at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, on Tuesday, October 28, 1958, and was buried in the Mount Greenwood Cemeter at Trucksville, Pennsylvania; Samuel Jones and Sydna Thomas were married at Wilkes-Barre, on _____ 1912; he was 28 years old when he married; they resided in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

Children: 2 (Thacher) 1 son and 1 daughter

CAROL ANN[12] 79
born Friday, February 5, 1937, at Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania; married Charles Clifford Ruth.

CLIFFORD SAMUEL 80
born Wednesday, May 19, 1943, at Kingston, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania; married Marlene Anne Mack.

CLIFFORD JAMES[11] THACHER was born and raised in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, where he lived for 23 years. He received his grammer school education at the Hillard Grove School (now the Mackin School), and his high school education at the Coughlin High School in Wilkes-Barre. He was first employed with the Fowler, Dick, and Walker, the Boston Store in Wilkes-Barre, as a stock clerk. In 1935 he joined the Grand Union Tea Company as a stock clerk and worked in Wilkes-Barre for the following two years. In September of 1935, he married Mildred Tyosn Jones who lived on South Meade Street in Wilkes-Barre. On completion of his two years as a stock clerk for the Grand Union Tea Company, he was given a sales route where he promoted excellent sales for the company for the next

six years until 1943.

Clifford Thacher was inducted into the U.S. Military service at Wilkes-Barre, on December 29, 1943, and served with the U.S. Army until May 21, 1945. He was first assigned to Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania, from January 19th to January 30, 1944, where he was acquainted with army ritual. He received his basic military training at Camp Blanding, Florida, until April 30, 1944, and at Camp Hancock, Virginia, until June 30, 1944.

On July 1, 1944, his company, O, departed from Virginia on the U.S.S. Squire for Italy. They landed there on July 7, 1944, and were immediately assigned to the 5th Army, and occupational duty outside of Naples, Italy. They remained there until August 15, 1944. Clifford was then assigned to the 7th Army, then actively engaged in the invasion of southern France. It was during this campaign that he spent many nites in fox holes almost filled with water. Along with others, he contracted a serious case of Trench Feet as a result, and was hospitalized. After spending time in several army field hospitals in France, he was ordered to the United States for further treatment.

On December 9, 1944, Clifford left Marseille, France, for Boston Massachusetts, U.S.A. on the hospital ship Mariposa (a luxury ship). They arrived in Boston on December 21, 1944. After 25 days of treatment in the Boston hospital, he was ordered sent to the Mayo General Hospital at Galesburg, Illinois, on January 15, 1945, for further treatment. He received advanced medical treatment here for five months, and on May 21, 1945, he was given a medical discharge. He was honorably discharged and mustered out of the Army, from the Mayo General Hospital, under medical disability by Lt. Col. J. W. Bowers, executive officer of Company E. 7th Infantry, A.P.O. 3rd Division.

During Clifford's active military service he received recognition for his Germany Campaign, and was presented with a EAME Ribbon, Presidential Citiation, and an Infantry Combat Badge. After his legs recovered sufficiently to walk he returned to his job with the Grand Union Tea Company.

In 1948 Clifford Thacher was promoted to District Sales Manager of the Grand Union Tea Company's Scranton, Pennsylvania Area. In 1955 after seven years of outstanding sales developments in the Scranton Area, and much recognition by the company, he was assigned to the Lancaster, Pennsylvania, Area, and after developing the Lancaster Williamsport Area he returned to the Wilkes-Barre Area in 1958. In 1963 he was promoted to Area Manager of the Grand Union's Triple S Stamp sales at Binghamton, New York, a position he continues to hold in the Grand Union Tea Company, 1972.

Merlyn James[11] Thacher
1918 -
1969

61 MERLYN JAMES[11] THACHER (William Peter[10], James
51 Peter[9] Peter[8], Peter[7], John[6], Rev. Peter[5], Rev. Ralph[4], Rev. Thomas[3], Rev. Peter[2], Rev. Peter) born Monday, January 21, 1918, at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.
; during the summer he lives at Harveys Lake, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, 1972; he was a territory Merchandise Manager for floor covering, in the eastern territory, for Sears, Roebuck Company, with headquarters in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; he lives in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 1972. Merlyn James[11] Thacher married Kathryn Eleanor Wenner of Drums, Pennsylvania, on Monday, August 28, 1939. The Rev. Theodore C_____ Hesson, minister of the St. Johns Reformed Church, in St. Johns, Pennsylvania, performed the ceremony; Kathryn Wenner was born in Drums, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, on Wednesday, July 15, 1914;
; living with her husband in Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, 1972; her place of residence before marriage was Drums, Pennsylvania; she was a daughter of Herbert Claud Wenner, and of his wife Verna Catherine (Walp) Wenner of Drums, Pennsylvania; they resided in Drums; Herbert C. Wenner was a Supervisory Principal of Butler Township Schools for twenty-five years; he was also a member of the Butler Township High School Staff (the high school has be been abandoned for many years, and the students travel to the Hazelton High School); he was born on Monday, October 20, 1884, and lived at Drums, Pennsylvania; he died at Drums on Friday, July 25, 1952 and was buried in the St. Johns Cemetery at St. Johns, Pennsylvania.

Verna Walp Wenner, his wife, was born at Drums, Pennsylvania, on Tuesday, November 4, 1890; she lives at Drums Pennsylvania, 1972; Herbert C. Wenner and Verna Catherine Walp were married at Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, on SEPTEMBER 8, 1909, by Rev. EDWARD F. WIEST of the FIRST REFORMED church. They resided in Drums, Pennsylvania.

Children: 1 (Thacher) 1 son

LEONARD JAMES[12]
born Thursday, September 2, 1948, at Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania; married Ginny Scyphers.

MERLYN JAMES[11] THACHER was born on Monday, January 21, 1918, in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, where he lived for 34 years. He began his grammar school education at the Hillard Grove School (now the Mackin School) in Wilkes-Barre's east end section. He was later assigned to the North Street School, and then later to the Union Street School, in Wilkes-Barre's Central City, where he completed his grammar school work. In 1931 he entered the Coughlin High School and studied business. He graduated in 1935, and immediately joined the Home Furnishing Company of Wilkes-Barre, as a bookkeeper, training later as a salesman and assistant to the manager. In March of 1937, he joined the Sears, Roebuck Company in Wilkes-Barre as a furniture salesman. A year later he was appointed manager of the electrical fixtures and wiring supplies division. A position he retained for four years.

In the fall of 1939 Merlyn Thacher married Kathryn Eleanor Wenner, a school teacher at Drums, Pennsylvania. They were married by Rev. Theodore C. Hesson at the St. Johns Reformed Church in St. Johns, Pennsylvania, on Monday, August 28, 1939. They resided in Wilkes-Barre after their marriage.

In 1942 Merlyn Thacher was appointed division manager of floor coverings at Sears, Roebuck Company's Wilkes-Barre store, and served in this capacity until November of 1943, when he was inducted into the military service of the United States Army. He received his basic training at Camp Barkley, Texas, and Camp Livingston, Alexandria, Louisiana. He served with the 98th Infantry Division and the 35th Infantry Regiment of the 25th Infantry Division in the Pacific Area. He was transferred from service in Japan to _____ in the United States, where

he was honorably discharged as a first sargeant on April 26, 1946. Merlyn Thacher returned to Sears, Roebuck Company after his discharge from the military service and was immediately appointed to his position of division manager of floor coverings in their Wilkes-Barre store, the position he held before he left to serve his country during the second world war in 1943. He resided at 45 Hillard Street, in Wilkes-Barre after his return from service. His son Leonard James[12] was born on Thursday, September 2, 1948, during his residence here.

In 1948 Merlyn Thacher became the manager of the furniture division of Sears' Wilkes-Barre store, and two years later he was appointed specialty manager of the major appliances and home building materials, a position he retained for two years.

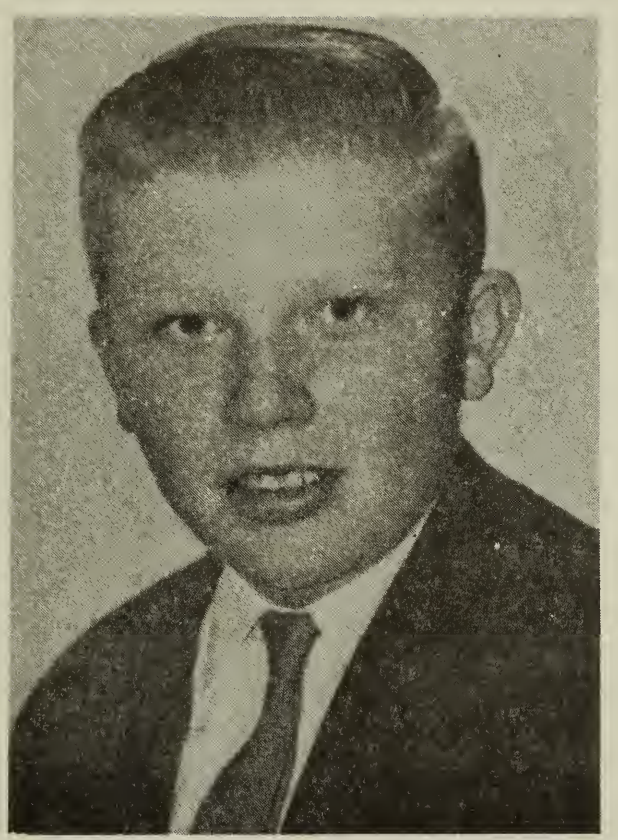
In 1950 he was promoted to Specialty Sales and Merchandising manager of home furnishing at Sears Roebuck Company's Trenton, New Jersey, store. He moved his family from Wilkes-Barre to Yardley, Pennsylvania, when he was transferred to the Trenton store in 1952. During the fall of this same year he was reassigned and promoted to Sears' parent Buying and Merchandising Department in Chicago, Illinois, as assistant National Retail Sales Manager for floor coverings, a position responsible for advertising and sales promotion. Shortly afterwards, he moved his family from Yardley, Pennsylvania, and established his new residence at Glen Ellyn, Illinois, where he lived for the following seven years. During the interium between 1952 and 1959 at Sears' Chicago Main Office, he was twice assigned responsible positions: first, as a National Mail Order Sales Manager for floor coverings in 1955, and second, as a Mail Order Merchandising Manager for all

home furnishings.

In December of 1959, Merlyn Thacher was appointed Territory Merchandising Manager for floor coverings in the eastern territory with headquarters in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was assigned the Pittsburgh Area in 1970, and is currently staioned there, 1972. He moved his family east from Glen Ellyn, Illinois, in 1959, and settled in Rydal, Pennsylvania, where he lived during the next six years. In 1965 he sold his home at Rydal and moved to the 7900 Stenton Avenue apartments in the Chestnut Hill Village section of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In 1970 he removed from Philadelphia to Pittsburg , Pennsylvania, where he lived during the winter months. During the summer he lives at Harveys Lake, Pennsylvania (1979).

Merlyn Thacher a member of the Methodist church from his youth, and throughout his active career, first joined the Bennett Memorial Methodist church in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. In 1953 he and his family transferred to the Glen Ellyn Methodist church at Glen Ellyn, Illinois, where he served as president of Methodist men. He transferred his membership from Glen Ellyn to the Jenkintown Methodist church in Jenkintown, Pennsylvania, in 1959. He was a member of this church in 1969.

In January of 1973, Merlyn Thacher retired from Sears Roebuck and Company.



WILLIAM ANTHONY[12] THACHER
1947 -
1962

64 WILLIAM ANOTHONY[12] THACHER (William Wallace[11], Ralph
54 Webb[10], James Peter[9], Peter[8], Peter[7], John[6], Peter[5], Rev. Ralph[4], Rev. Thomas[3], Rev. Peter[2], Rev. Peter[1]) born Tuesday, March 4, 1947, at Binghamton, New York; he resided at Binghamton, Johnson City, Horseheads, and Frewburg, New York; he was a salesman; he married Saturday, July 29, 1968, to Helen Maheffey, born January 3, 1942.

Children: 2 (Thacher) 1 son, 1 daughter, 1975.

BRETT WILLIAM[13] 1202
born Wednesday, December 20, 1972, at Jamestown, New York

JODI LYNN[13] 1203
born Thursday, October 9, 1975 at Syracuse, New York.

Lorraine Louise[12] Thacher
1930-
1948

65 LORRAINE LOUISE[12] THACHER (Leon Webb[11], Ralph
55 Webb[10], James Peter[9], Peter[8], Peter[7], John[6], Rev.
Peter[5], Rev. Ralph[4], Rev. Thomas[3], Rev. Peter[2],
Rev. Peter[1]) born Friday, December 26, 1930 at Brooklyn, Kings County, New York; baptized at St. Marks Methodist Episcopal Church in Brooklyn on Tuesday May 19, 1931; she resided at Brooklyn and attended the St. Jerome and Bishop McDonnel Schools; she lives at 526 E. 29th Street, Brooklyn, New York (1973); she married Robert Gerard Paul of Brooklyn, New York, on Saturday, October 7, 1950, Rev. T. F. Connally of the Holy Cross Church in Brooklyn, performed the ceremony. Robert Paul was born in Brooklyn on Monday, November 26, 1928; his place of residence before marriage was Brooklyn; he was a son of Joseph Paul and of his wife Elizabeth Henry Paul of Brooklyn, New York. Joseph Paul was a manager of wholesale parts for the Koeppel Chrysler-Plymouth Company of Jamaica, Queens, New York; he was born at Brooklyn on Monday, February 11, 1901. Joseph Paul and Elizabeth Veronica Henry were married at the St. Francis of Assisi Church in Brooklyn on Sunday, July 18, 1920, by the Rev. Father Francis X. Ludeke. They resided at 526 E. 29th Street, Brooklyn, New York (1973).

Children: 7 (Paul) 3 sons, 4 daughters
(Not in Thacher line)

LORRAINE LOUISE PAUL
born Sunday, September 30, 1951 at Brooklyn, New York; married Thomas M. Stokes of Brooklyn, April 26, 1969, at St. Jerome's Church, Brooklyn, Rev. Gerald Gallagher performed the ceremony. Lorraine and Thomas Stokes had two children: Thomas Gallagher, two years old and Catherine Gallagher, one year old, 1973.

MAUREEN ELIZABETH PAUL
born Thursday, September 17, 1953, at Brooklyn, New York; married Arthur Pearlman May , 1973.

ROBERT GERARD PAUL
born Thursday, September 8, 1955, at Brooklyn, New York; living 526 E. 29th Street, Brooklyn, New York, 1973.

RICHARD JOSEPH PAUL
born Tuesday, September 4, 1956, at Brooklyn, New York; living 526 E. 29th Street, Brooklyn, New York, 1973.

MARY ANN PAUL
born Saturday, April 2, 1960, at Brooklyn, New York; living 526 E. 29th Street, Brooklyn, New York, 1973.

JOHN GREGORY PAUL
born Friday, May 18, 1962, at Brooklyn, New York; living 526 E. 29th Street, Brooklyn, New York, 1973.

MARGARET ANN PAUL
born Wednesday, December 13, 1967, at Brooklyn, New York; living 526 E. 29th Street, Brooklyn, New York, 1973.

Natalie Joan[12] Thacher
1933-
1951

66 NATALIE JOAN[12] THACHER[11] (Leon[10] Webb[9], Ralph[8] Webb[7],
55 James[6] Peter[5], Peter[4], Peter[3], John[2], Rev. Peter[1],
Rev. Ralph, Rev. Thomas, Rev. Peter, Rev. Peter) born Monday, October 23, 1933, at Brooklyn, New York; baptized at St. Joseph's Episcopal Church, Queen Village, New York, Sunday, December 26, 1948; she resided at Brooklyn, New York; living 1310 Nostrand Avenue; married Frank Cavalone, Saturday, November 22, 1952. He was born in Brooklyn on Monday, October 13, 1924; his place of residence before marriage was Brooklyn; he was a son of Dominick Cavalone and his wife Antoinette Cavalone of Brooklyn. Dominick Cavalone was born in Italy in 1899. His wife Antoinette was born in Brooklyn.

Children: 6 (Cavalone) 3 sons and 3 daughters
(Not in Thacher line)

LINDA CAVALONE
born Sunday, September 6, 1953, at Brooklyn, New York; baptized Lenox Road Baptish Church by Rev. Dr. Baker; living 1310 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, 1968.

WILLIAM CAVALONE
born Wednesday, August 25, 1954, at Brooklyn, New York; baptized Lenox Road Baptish Church by Rev. Dr. Baker; living 1310 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, 1968.

PHILIP CAVALONE
born Sunday, October 30, 1955, at Brooklyn, New York; baptized Lenox Road Baptish Church by Rev. Dr. Baker; living 1310 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, 1968.

DOROTHY CAVALONE
born Tuesday, January 15, 1957, at Brooklyn,

New York; baptized Lenox Road Baptish Church by Rev. Dr. Baker; living 1310 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, 1968.

MARK CAVALONE
born Sunday, May 3, 1964, at Brooklyn, New York; baptized Lenox Road Baptish Church by Rev. Blosat; living 1310 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, 1968.

SUZANNE CAVALONE
born at Brooklyn, New York; baptized Lenox Road Baptist Church by Rev. Blosat; living 1310 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, 1968.

William Peter[12] Thacher
1937-
1968

74 WILLIAM PETER[12] THACHER (Elwood James[11], William
58 Peter[10], James Peter[9], Peter[8], Peter[7], John[6], Rev.
Peter[5], Rev. Ralph[4], Rev. Thomas[3], Rev. Peter[2],
Rev. Peter[1]) born Wednesday, March 3, 1937 at Scranton, Pennsylvania; he resided at Scranton, Pennsylvania, Arlington, Virginia, Washington, D.C., Miami, Florida and Frederick, Maryland; he was a bridge engineer and surveyor for the Florida State Highway, Wright Construction Company, Georgia, and Gilbane Construction Company, Baltimore, Maryland; he graduated from the Washington-Lee High School in Arlington, Virginia, in June, 1955, and was admitted to the George Washington University School of Engineering in September of 1955; he completed his freshman year in June of 1956, and entered the military service, U.S. Marine Corp. in September of 1956; he served with the Marine Air Support Squadron 1, Marine Wing Headquarters Group, 2nd Marine Aircraft Wing, and the Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, North Carolina, he was honorably discharged on September 17, 1958; he lives in Lewiston, Maryland (1979). William Peter[12] Thacher married Helen Janet Lukens on Saturday, October 24, 1959 at the Advocate Evangelical Luthern Church, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The Rev. Malcolm Eichner performed the ceremony. Janet Lukens was born in Philadelphia on Tuesday, June 30, 1936; her place of residence before marriage was Philadelphia, and Washington, D.C.; she was a daughter of Wilmer Bailey Lukens and of his wife Helen Keck Lukens of Philadelphia; Wilmer Lukens was Secretary-Treasurer of the Advance Baking Company of Philadelphia; he was born on July 17, 1907, at Philadelphia; Helen Apolonia Keck Lukens was born February 11, 1906, at Philadelphia. Wilmer Lukens and Helen Keck were married at Valley Forge Chapel, Valley Forge, Pennsyl-

vania on June 2, 1934. They resided in Philadelphia, 1973.

Children: 2 (Thacher) 2 sons

WILLIAM CRAIG[13] 82
born Saturday, February 6, 1960 in Miami, Florida; baptized April 13, 1960 in St. Mark's Luthern Church, Miami, Florida by Rev. G. Williams. Living at Lewiston, Maryland, 1979.

JEFFREY LUKENS[13] 318
born Friday, September 21, 1962, at Alexandria, Virginia; baptized November 22, 1962, in Advocate Evangelical Luthern Church, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, by Rev. Malcolm Eichner. Living at Lewistown, Maryland, 1979.

Elwood James[12] Thacher
1939-
1957

75 ELWOOD JAMES[12] THACHER, Jr. (Elwood James[11]
58 William Peter[10], James Peter[9], Peter[8], Peter[7], John[6], Rev. Peter[5], Rev.[4] Ralph, Rev. Thomas[3], Rev. Peter[2], Rev. Peter[1]) born Sunday, February 5, 1939 at Scranton, Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania; he resided at Scranton, Pennsylvania; Arlington, Virginia, Washington, D.C., Miami, Florida, and Frederick, Maryland; he was engaged in Motor Freight, Long Distance Express Freight, and Terminal Freight Dispatcher for the Thompson Express Company in Arlington, Virginia, and the Baltimore and Pittsburg Motor Freight Company in Frederick, Maryland; he graduated from the Thomas Jefferson High School, Arlington, Virginia, June 19, 1956; he studied at the University of Virginia, Arlington, Virginia, for a year and the Ferum Methodist Junior College at Rocky Mount, North Carolina, the following year; he entered the military service on October 3, 1962 and served in the 2nd U.S. Army, 585 Engineer Company. He was honorably discharged on October 2, 1964; he lives in Frederick, Maryland, 1978.

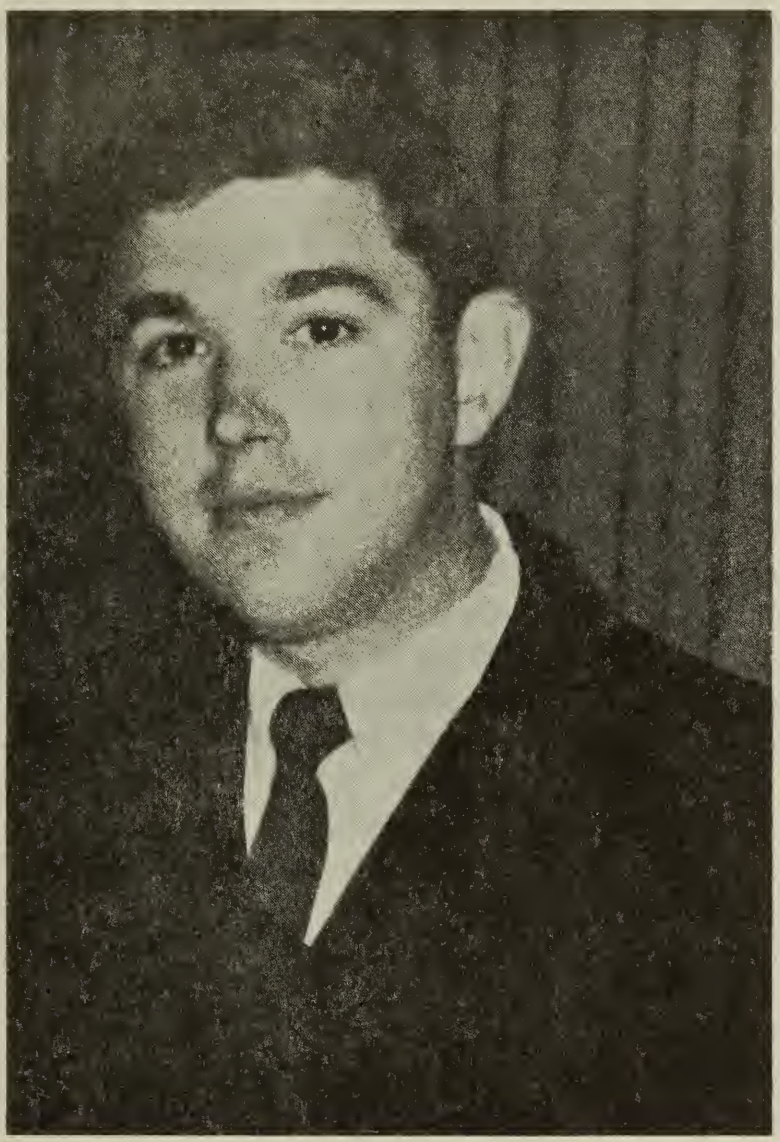
Elwood James[12] Thacher, Jr., married Patricia Lynne Schultze of Frederick, Maryland, on Saturday, May 23, 1970. The Rev. Father John Becker priest of the Saint John Catholic Church in Frederick, Maryland, performed the ceremony; Patricia Schultze was born in Brooklyn, New York, on Saturday, February 1, 1947; living in Frederick, Maryland, (1978); her place of residence before marriage was New York City, New York, and Frederick, Maryland; she was a daughter of Henry Grodon Schultze, and of his wife Eileen Coffey Schultze of Frederick, Maryland. Henry Schultze was a Manager for the Fairchild Industries of Hagerstown, Maryland; he was born at Brooklyn, New York, Thursday,

September 2, 1920; Eileen Coffey Schultze, his wife, was born at Fairhaven, Massachusetts, Tuesday, April 8, 1919; Henry Gordon Schultze and Eileen Coffey were married at Brooklyn, New York Saturday, February 8, 1941, by the Rev. Father Mortimer J. Gleason of the Good Sheppard Roman Catholic Church. They resided in Brooklyn, New York and Frederick, Maryland, 1978.

Children: 2 (Thacher) 2 daughters, 1978.

CHERYL ANN[13] 1143
born Saturday, March 11, 1972 in Frederick County, Maryland; baptized Sunday, April 2, 1972, in St. John's Catholic Church, Frederick, Maryland by Rev. Father Phillips.

DEBORAH LEIGH[13] 1201
born Thursday, October 25, 1973 in Frederick County, Maryland.



Thomas Wayne[12] Thacher
1945-
1970

76 THOMAS WAYNE[12] THACHER (Elwood James[11], William
58 Peter[10], James Peter[9], Peter[8], Peter[7], John[6], Rev.
Peter[5], Rev. Ralph[4], Rev. Thomas[3], Rev. Peter[2],
Rev. Peter[1]) born Friday, July 6, 1945, at
Arlington, Virginia; he resided at Arlington,
Virginia; he was a navigational officer in
the United States Navy Oceonographic
Development Squadron Eight, based at
Patuxent Naval Air Station at Patuxent River,
Maryland; in 1972 he was reassigned to
electronic computer programming and data
processing, Navy Department, Washington,
D.C.; he graduated from Wakefield High
School in June, 1964, and Virginia Common-
wealth University Richmond, Virginia in 1968;
he graduated from the Naval Aviation Schools
Command, Naval Air Station, Pennsacola,
Florida, and received his commission as an
Ensign United States Navy July 6, 1969; he
graduated from the Navy's advanced air
training school at Naval Air Station, Corpus
Christi, Texas and received his flight
officer's gold wings on Friday, February 20,
1970; Thomas Wayne[12] Thacher married Betty Ann
Wilson Sunday, March 31, 1968. The Rev.
Harry W. Backhus 3rd, D. D. minister of the
Arlington Methodist Church, South Glebe
Road at Eighth Street, performed the cere-
mony. Betty Ann Wilson was born in
Washington, D.C. Wednesday, October 2, 1946;
her place of residence before marriage was
Arlington, Virginia. Thomas and Betty
Thacher resided in Franconia, Virginia, 1973.
Betty Ann Wilson was the daughter of Charles
Lewis Wilson and his wife Doris Smith Wilson.
Charles Wilson owned and operated a ladies
fashions and clothing store "Dorbets" at
Baileys Cross Roads Shopping Center,
Arlington, Virginia; he was born in
Washington, D.C. Sunday, June 8, 1919.
Doris Smith Wilson his wife was born in
Washington, D.C., Tuesday, July 4, 1922;

Charles Lewis Wilson and Doris Marie Smith were married at Washington, D.C., Thursday, June 27, 1940. They resided in Arlington, Virginia, 1973; Centerville, Virginia, 1979.

Children: 2 (Thacher) 2 daughters

DONNA MICHELLE[13] 1141
born Saturday, April 18, 1970 at Fairfax Hospital, Virginia; baptized at Arlington Methodist Church, Glebe Road at Eighth Street, by Rev. Harry W. Backhus 3rd, D. D.; living Franconia, Virginia, 1973; Centerville, Virginia, 1979.

SHERRY LYNN[13] 1193
born Tuesday, October 10, 1972 at Fairfax Hospital, Virginia; baptized Sunday, April 15, 1973, at Franconia Methodist Church on Franconia Road by Rev. Alfred L. Eastman; living Franconia, Virginia, 1973; Centerville, Virginia, 1979.

June Elizabeth[12] Thacher
1934–
1965

77 JUNE ELIZABETH[12] THACHER (Sheldon William[11],
59 William Peter[10], etc. see Sheldon William[11] record for progenitors) born Saturday, November 17, 1934, at Upper Darby, Pennsylvania; she resided at Upper Darby and Drexel Hill; living at Drexel Hill, Pennsylvania, 1979; married Kenneth R. Miller, Saturday, October 16, 1954. Rev. Copper of the Mary Sellers Methodist Church, Bywood, Pennsylvania, performed the ceremony. Kenneth Miller was born in Germantown Pennsylvania, Thursday, September 27, 1934; his place of residence before marriage was Germantown; he resided in Philadelphia, 1973; he was a son of Arthur G. Miller who resided in Germantown; he was born in Shomokin, Pennsylvania, Wednesday, November 18, 1908; his wife _____ Miller was born at Boston, Massachusetts, Wednesday, May 18, 1910. They resided in Germantown, Pennsylvania.

No Issue

Gail Valierie[12] Thacher
1943-
1980

78 GAIL VALERIE[12] THACHER (Sheldon William[11],
59 William Peter[10], etc. See Sheldon William[11] record for progenitors) born Friday, October 8, 1943 at Upper Darby, Pennsylvania; she resided at Upper Darby, Drexel Hill, and Clifton Heights, Pennsylvania, and New York, New York; she lives in Clifton Heights, Pennsylvania, 1979; she married first, Lawrence Wilson on Saturday, September 29, 1962; she married second John William Whiteside on Saturday, March 30, 1968. Gail and John Whiteside reside in Clifton Heights, Pennsylvania, 1979.

Children: (Not in Thacher line)

LAWRENCE WILLIAM WILSON WHITESIDE
born January 28, 1963, at New York, New York; living Clifton Heights, Pennsylvania, 1979.

RICHARD WILSON WHITESIDE
born July 24, 1964, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; living Clifton Heights, Pennsylvania, 1979

JOHNNY WHITESIDE
born _____1970, Drexel Hill, Pennsylvania; living Clifton Heights, Pennsylvania, 1979.

Carol Ann[12] Thacher
1937-
1965

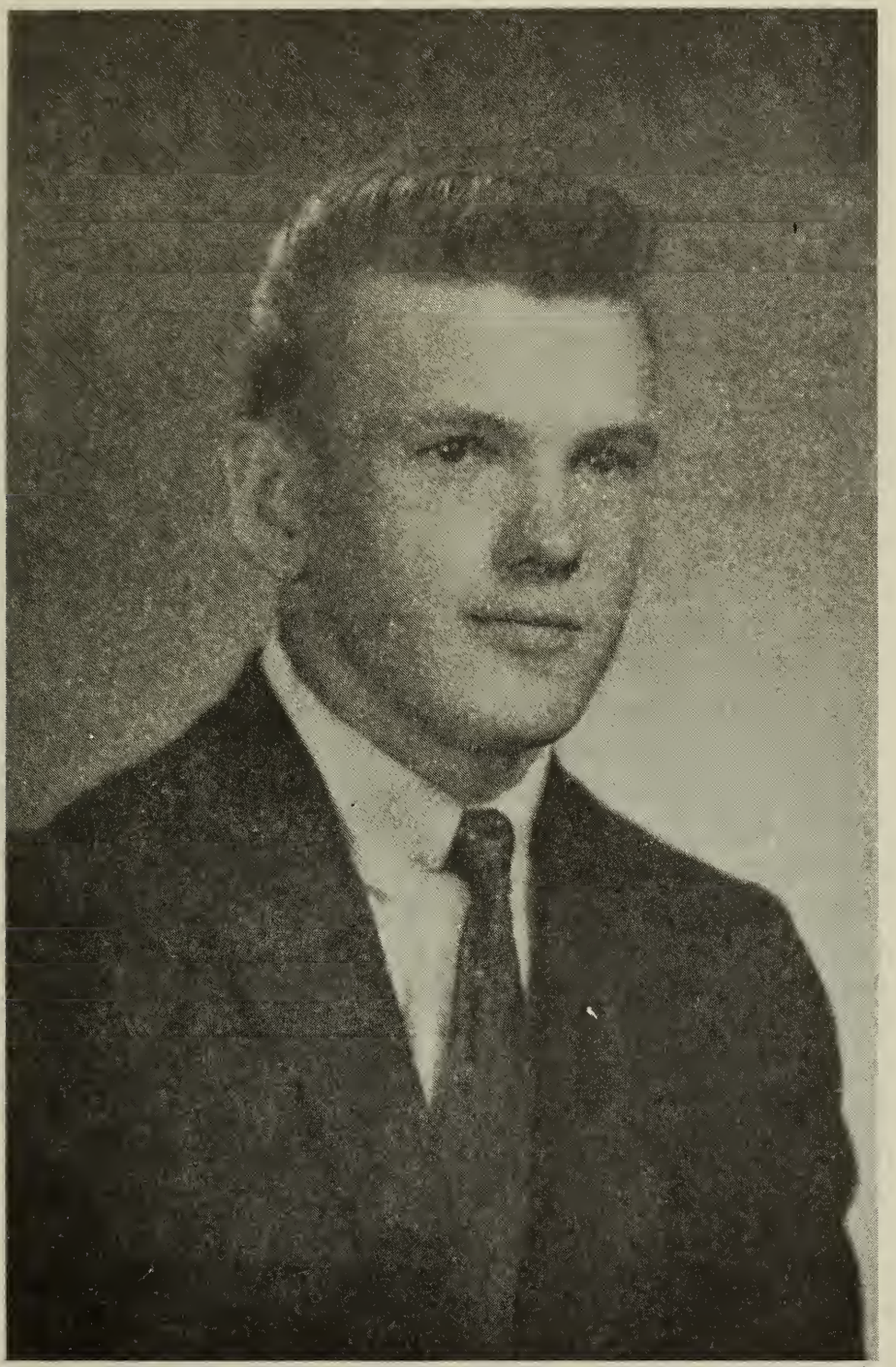
79 CAROL ANN[12] THACHER (Clifford James[11], William
60 Peter[10], James Peter[9], Peter[8], Peter[7], John[6], Rev. Peter[5], Rev. Ralph[4], Rev. Thomas[3], Rev. Peter[2], Rev. Peter[1]) born Friday, February 5, 1937, at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania; she resided at Wilkes-Barre, Scranton, Lancaster, and Holtwood, Pennsylvania; she married Charles Clifford Ruth, Sunday, April 8, 1956, at the Lancaster Methodist Church. Rev. J. Buzzard performed the ceremony. Charles Ruth was born Tuesday, June 18, 1935, at Ephrata, Pennsylvania; his palce of residence before marriage was Ephrata; he was a production manager for the Buck Iron Company of Quarryville, Pennsylvania; Charles and Carol Ruth reside in Holtwood, Pennsylvania, 1979; he was a son of William J. Ruth and his wife Cora Weidman Ruth of Ephrata, Pennsylvania. William Ruth was born Friday, August 28, 1903, at Vinemont, Pennsylvania, ; his wife Cora was born at Leacock, Pennsylvania, Wednesday, February 21, 1906; she lives at Ephrata, Pennsylvania, 1968. William Ruth and Cora Sweigart Weidman were married at Ephrata, Pennsylvania, Saturday, June 13, 1925, by Rev. Harold Butts of the Hope Evangelical Church. Cora Weidman Ruth married a second time on Monday, December 2, 1946, at Bel Air, Maryland, to Adam Burkholder.

Children: 3 (Ruth) 1 son 2 daughters, 1979
(Not in Thacher line.)

CINDY LEE RUTH
born Tuesday, March 25, 1958, at Lancaster, Pennsylvania; dedicated Sunday, October 19, 1958, by Rev. Arthur Funkhauser of the Faith Calvary Church, Lancaster; living Holtwood, Pennsylvania, 1973.

DAWN RENEE' RUTH
born Thursday, February 25, 1980, at Lancaster, Pennsylvania; dedicated Sunday, January 8, 1961, by Rev. Arthur Funkhauser of the Faith Calvary Church, Lancaster, Pennsylvania; living Holtwood, Pennsylvania, 1973.

CURTIS SCOTT RUTH
born Thursday, October 17, 1963, Lancaster, Pennsylvania; dedicated Sunday, April , 1964, by Harold Feerrar of the Calvary Independent Church, Lancaster; living Holtwood, Pennsylvania, 1973.



Clifford Samuel[12] Thacher
1943-
1964

80 CLIFFORD SAMUEL[12] THACHER (Clifford James,[11]
60 William Peter,[10] James Peter,[9] Peter,[8] Peter,[7] John,[6] Rev. Peter,[5] Rev. Ralph,[4] Rev. Thomas,[3] Rev. Peter,[2] Rev. Peter[1]) born Wednesday, May 19, 1943, at Kingston, Pennsylvania; he resided at Kingston, Wilkes-Barre, and Susquehanna, Pennsylvania, and Binghamton, New York; he was a Radiologic Technologist at the Barnes-Kassen hospital Susquehanna, Pennsylvania; he graduated from the Mercy Hospital Radiologic School, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, May 21, 1963, and was certified and registered at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; he was a graduate of G.A.R. High School, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, 1961; he married Marlene Anne Mack Saturday, April 11, 1964. Rev. Adonizio priest of the St. Francis Roman Catholic Church performed the ceremony. Clifford and Marlene Thacher reside in Susquehanna, Pennsylvania, 1979. Marlene Mack was born in Nanticoke, Pennsylvania, Thursday, December 23, 1943; her place of residence before marriage was Nanticoke, Pennsylvania; she was a daughter of John Joseph Mack and his wife Julia Curtis Mack of Nanticoke. John Mack was born at Nanticoke in 1920; he died at Nanticoke, Thursday, December 17, 1953, and was buried in the St. Francis Cemetery, Nanticoke, Pennsylvania. Julia Curtis Mack, was born Thursday, June 14, 1923; she lives in Nanticoke, 1972. John Mack and Julia Elizabeth Curtis were married in Nanticoke, Pennsylvania.

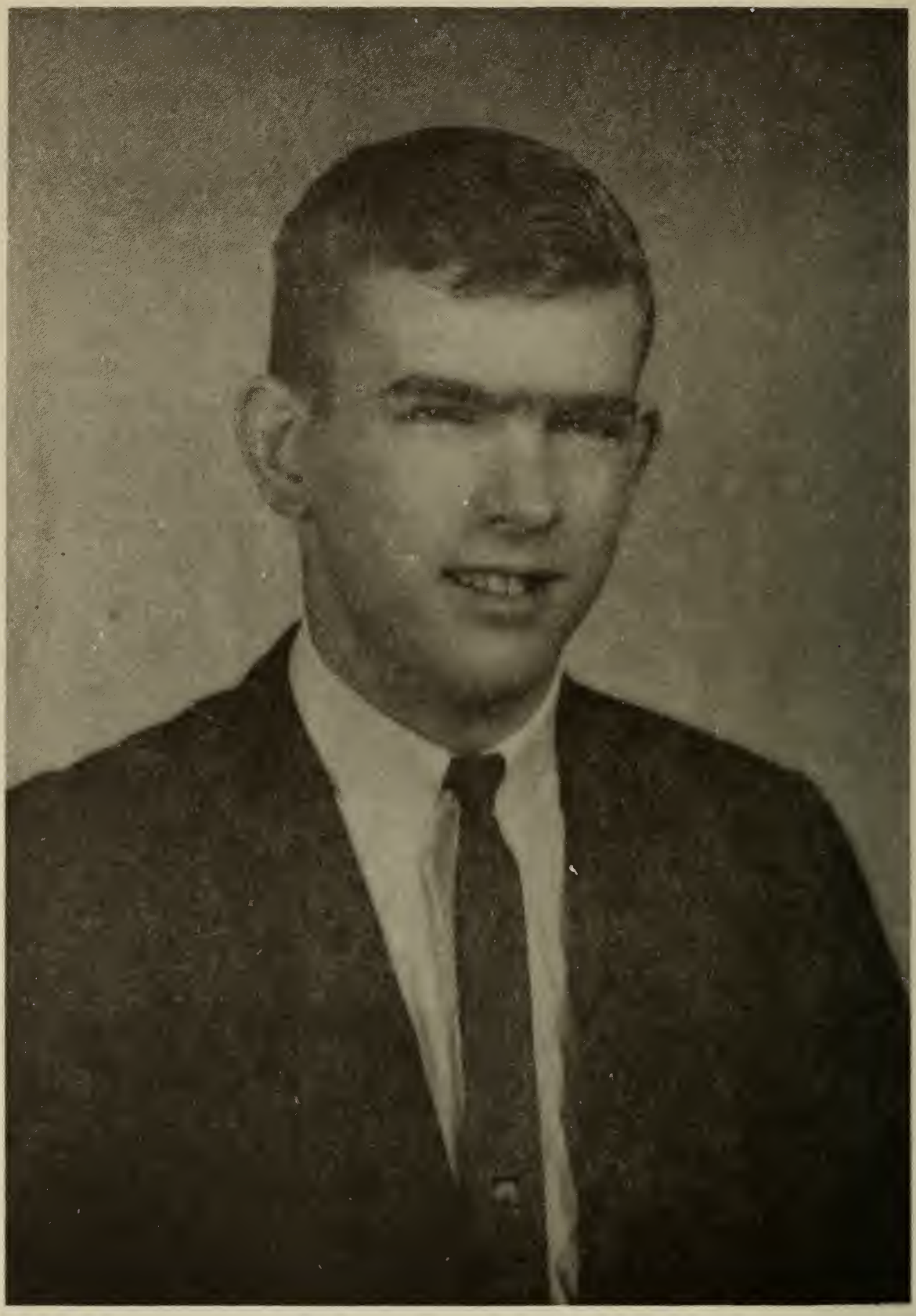
Children: 3 (Thacher) 3 sons, 1972.

DAVID THOMAS[13] 1139
born Monday, February 15, 1965, at Binghamton, New York; baptized Sunday, February 28, 1965 at St. Francis Catholic Church, Nanticoke, Pennsylvania; living Susquehanna,

Pennsylvania, 1979.

DONALD JAMES[13] 1140
born Thursday, April 21, 1966 at Binghamton, New York; baptized Sunday, May 8, 1966, at St. Patricks Roman Catholic Church, Binghamton, New York; living Susquehanna, Pennsylvania, 1979.

JEFFREY SCOTT[13] 1141
born Tuesday, September 22, 1970 at Susquehanna, Pennsylvania; living in Susquehanna, Pennsylvania, 1979.



Leonard James[12] Thacher
1948-
1964

81 LEONARD JAMES[12] THACHER (Merlyn James[11], William
61 Peter[10], James Peter[9], Peter[8], Peter[7], John[6], Rev.
Peter[5], Rev. Ralph[4], Rev. Thomas[3], Rev. Peter[2],
Rev. Peter[1]) born Thursday, September 2, 1948,
at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania; he was a
manager trainee for Sears Roebuck Company,
Alexandria, Virginia, 1971; he graduated
from Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pennsyl-
vania, 1966, and entered Union College,
Barbourville, Kenturky, in September; he
completed his college studies at West
Virginia University and graduated in 1970
with a B.S. Degree in Secondary Education;
be married Virgina Anne Scyphers on Satur-
day, September 5, 1970. The Rev. Maurice
Miller minister of the Athens Methodist
Church, West Virginia performed the ceremony.
Leonard and Virginia Thacher live at Dale
City, Virginia, 1973; Virginia Scyphers was
born at Princeton, West Virginia, Friday,
April 16, 1948; her place of residence be-
fore marriage was Athens, West Virginia; she
was a daughter of Guy Buck Scyphers and his
wife Frances Cooper Scyphers. Guy Scyphers
was cashier for the Bank of Athens, Athens,
West Virginia; he was born Tuesday, August
29, 1922, at Athens, West Virginia. Guy
Scyphers and Frances Christine Cooper were
married Saturday, July 24, 1943, at
Indianapolis, Indiana, by Rev. James H.
Edwards of the Broadway Methodist Church.
They reside in Athens, West Virginia.

Children: 1 (Thacher) 1 daughter, 1973.

KIMBERLY LYNN[13] 1142
born Friday, April 2, 1971, Fairfax,
Virginia; living Dale City, Virginia, 1973.

Calendars - 1800 to 1889

1800 - 4	1830 - 6	1860 - 8
1801 - 5	1831 - 7	1861 - 3
1802 - 6	1832 - 8	1862 - 4
1803 - 7	1833 - 3	1863 - 5
1804 - 8	1834 - 4	1864 - 13
1805 - 3	1835 - 5	1865 - 1
1806 - 4	1836 - 13	1866 - 2
1807 - 5	1837 - 1	1867 - 3
1808 - 13	1838 - 2	1868 - 11
1809 - 1	1839 - 3	1869 - 6
1810 - 2	1840 - 11	1870 - 7
1811 - 3	1841 - 6	1871 - 1
1812 - 11	1842 - 7	1872 - 9
1813 - 6	1843 - 1	1873 - 4
1814 - 7	1844 - 9	1874 - 5
1815 - 1	1845 - 4	1875 - 6
1816 - 9	1846 - 5	1876 - 14
1817 - 4	1847 - 6	1877 - 2
1818 - 5	1848 - 14	1878 - 3
1819 - 6	1849 - 2	1879 - 4
1820 - 14	1850 - 3	1880 - 12
1821 - 2	1851 - 4	1881 - 7
1822 - 3	1852 - 12	1882 - 1
1823 - 4	1853 - 7	1883 - 2
1824 - 12	1854 - 1	1884 - 10
1825 - 7	1855 - 2	1885 - 5
1826 - 1	1856 - 10	1886 - 6
1827 - 2	1857 - 5	1887 - 7
1828 - 10	1858 - 6	1888 - 8
1829 - 5	1859 - 7	1889 - 3

Calendars - 1890 - 1979

1890 - 4	1920 - 12	1950 - 1
1891 - 5	1921 - 7	1951 - 2
1892 - 13	1922 - 1	1952 - 10
1893 - 1	1923 - 2	1953 - 5
1894 - 2	1924 - 10	1954 - 6
1895 - 3	1925 - 5	1955 - 7
1896 - 11	1926 - 6	1956 - 8
1897 - 6	1927 - 7	1957 - 3
1898 - 7	1928 - 8	1958 - 4
1899 - 1	1929 - 3	1959 - 5
1900 - 2	1930 - 4	1960 - 13
1901 - 3	1931 - 5	1961 - 1
1902 - 4	1932 - 13	1962 - 2
1903 - 5	1933 - 1	1963 - 3
1904 - 13	1934 - 2	1964 - 11
1905 - 1	1935 - 3	1965 - 6
1906 - 2	1936 - 11	1966 - 7
1907 - 3	1937 - 6	1967 - 1
1908 - 11	1938 - 7	1968 - 9
1909 - 6	1939 - 1	1969 - 4
1910 - 7	1940 - 9	1970 - 5
1911 - 1	1941 - 4	1971 - 6
1912 - 9	1942 - 5	1972 - 14
1913 - 4	1943 - 6	1973 - 2
1914 - 5	1944 - 14	1974 - 3
1915 - 6	1945 - 2	1975 - 4
1916 - 14	1946 - 3	1976 - 12
1917 - 2	1947 - 4	1977 - 7
1918 - 3	1948 - 12	1978 - 1
1919 - 4	1949 - 7	1979 - 2

Calendars 1980 to 2050

1980 - 10	2010 - 6	2040 - 8
1981 - 5	2011 - 7	2041 - 3
1982 - 6	2012 - 8	2042 - 4
1983 - 7	2013 - 3	2043 - 5
1984 - 8	2014 - 4	2044 - 13
1985 - 3	2015 - 5	2045 - 1
1986 - 4	2016 - 13	2046 - 2
1987 - 5	2017 - 1	2047 - 3
1988 - 13	2018 - 2	2048 - 11
1989 - 1	2019 - 3	2049 - 6
1990 - 2	2020 - 11	2050 - 7
1991 - 3	2021 - 6	1776 - 9
1992 - 11	2022 - 7	1777 - 4
1993 - 6	2023 - 1	1778 - 5
1994 - 7	2024 - 9	1779 - 6
1995 - 1	2025 - 4	
1996 - 9	2026 - 5	1780 - 14
1997 - 4	2027 - 6	1781 - 2
1998 - 5	2028 - 14	1782 - 3
1999 - 6	2029 - 2	1783 - 4
2000 - 14	2030 - 3	1784 - 12
		1785 - 7
2001 - 2	2031 - 4	1786 - 1
2002 - 3	2032 - 12	1787 - 2
2003 - 4	2033 - 7	1788 - 10
2004 - 12	2034 - 1	1789 - 5
2005 - 7	2035 - 2	
2006 - 1	2036 - 10	1790 - 6
2007 - 2	2037 - 5	1791 - 7
2008 - 10	2038 - 6	1792 - 8
2009 - 5	2039 - 7	1793 - 3
		1794 - 4
		1795 - 5
		1796 - 13
		1797 - 1
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		1799 - 3

1

JANUARY

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FEBRUARY

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JULY

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OCTOBER

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DECEMBER

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JANUARY

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FEBRUARY

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APRIL

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MAY

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JUNE

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JULY

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7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

AUGUST

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

SEPTEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

OCTOBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

NOVEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

DECEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

3

JANUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

FEBRUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28		

MARCH

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

APRIL

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				

MAY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

JUNE

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
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JULY

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7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

AUGUST

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

SEPTEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

OCTOBER

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6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
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27	28	29	30	31		

NOVEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

DECEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
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4

JANUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

FEBRUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	

MARCH

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

APRIL

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20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

MAY

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18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

JUNE

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

JULY

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AUGUST

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SEPTEMBER

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OCTOBER

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NOVEMBER

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DECEMBER

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5

JANUARY

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18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

FEBRUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28

MARCH

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8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
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APRIL

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MAY

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JUNE

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JULY

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AUGUST

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SEPTEMBER

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OCTOBER

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NOVEMBER

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DECEMBER

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6

JANUARY

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17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
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FEBRUARY

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	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
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MARCH

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21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

APRIL

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MAY

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JUNE

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JULY

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25	26	27	28	29	30	31

AUGUST

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SEPTEMBER

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OCTOBER

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NOVEMBER

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DECEMBER

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7

JANUARY

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9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
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30	31					

FEBRUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28					

MARCH

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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APRIL

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MAY

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JUNE

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JULY

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AUGUST

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SEPTEMBER

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OCTOBER

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NOVEMBER

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DECEMBER

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8

JANUARY

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22	23	24	25	26	27	28
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FEBRUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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MARCH

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APRIL

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MAY

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JUNE

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JULY

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AUGUST

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SEPTEMBER

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OCTOBER

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NOVEMBER

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DECEMBER

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9

JANUARY

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FEBRUARY

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MARCH

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APRIL

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MAY

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JUNE

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JULY

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AUGUST

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SEPTEMBER

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OCTOBER

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NOVEMBER

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DECEMBER

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10

JANUARY

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FEBRUARY

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MARCH

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APRIL

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MAY

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JUNE

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JULY

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AUGUST

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SEPTEMBER

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OCTOBER

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NOVEMBER

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DECEMBER

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JANUARY

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FEBRUARY

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APRIL

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MAY

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AUGUST

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NOVEMBER

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JANUARY

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FEBRUARY

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OCTOBER

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DECEMBER

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"I KNOW SOMETHING GOOD ABOUT YOU"

Wouldn't this old world be better
If folks we meet would say,
"I know something good about you"
And then treat us just that way?

Wouldn't it be fine and dandy
If each hand clasp warm and true
Carried with it this assurance,
"I know something good about you"?

Wouldn't life be lots more happy,
If the good that's in us all
Were the only thing about us
That folks bothered to recall?

Wouldn't life be much more happy
If we praised the good we see?
For there's such a lot of goodness
In the worst of you and me.

Wouldn't it be nice to practice
That fine way of thinking,too?
"You know something good about me
I know something good about you"!

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